

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY



3 1151 02690 6606

89.402

Library



Johns Hopkins University

The adjectives

Adjectives in -icius.

Adjectives in -icius are almost universally characteristic of the sermo plebeius. Cooper p. 114 has a short discussion of these forms and cites the literature on the subject. The researches of Olcott in inscriptions add weight to the belief in their vulgar character - out of 51 forms collected 20 are not found Elsewhere (p. 215). The exhaustive treatment by Woelfflin, *Alt. v.* 410 ff, increases the number to 219 to which should be added the 20 new forms from inscriptions. Of adjectives in -icius, may be cited from Seneca as belonging to the sermo plebeius.

Collecticius N. p. 7. 23. 1 (cf. collectionis), Cato. Bell. Hisp. Cic. ad Fam. 7. 3. 2. See Köhler p. 476, Meyer p. 201, *Alt. v.* 428.

[insiticius Dial. 12. 7. 10 (Gertz has insitica in instituta insiticius coniectioned insiticius) occurs in Corp. Gloss. II. 283. 23 (*Alt. v.* 132) but the word is too doubtful to be considered properly as belonging to Seneca]

invecchiatus : 'gaudium' Ep. 23. 51; Plin. N. H. 10. 29. 41 uses the word of doves; Ambros. Off. 3. 7 of 'frumentum' = 'not native'

Collaticius Dial. 6.10.1; 'collaticius -- instrumentis'; Plin. Aqual. Locus
Aen. Ammian. Pert. Ambros. (ALL. V. 427)

-perseciculus Ep. 53.6, 104.27, gloss. Langall. 9.12 (1207) Warren p.
17 + 'persecitius - qui frequenter aliquem patitur' (ALL. V. 434)

Saturnalicus, Apoc. 8 (Bücheler); Martial 10.17.1 Gell. (ALL. V. 435)

Seneca also uses frequently the Ciceronian adventicius,
to Loefflin's citations, Dial. 5.18.1, 11.5.1; rem. fort. 10.9, should
be added, Dial. 6.10.1, Ben 4.22 +, N. P. 7.11.5; Ep. 42.9. 98.1,
but no fault is to be found with the word or with sublicius
Dial. 7.25.1 (ALL. V. 436) -

Adjectives in -icus.

Often as Olcott shows (p. 220) forms in -icus existed side by
side with those in -icius. The forms in -icus however ^{are} far
more usual in classic literature, inscriptions only furnishing
seven new words. In Seneca worthy of mention are -

dominicus Ep. 47.8 'dominici palati' This word appears in Afran.

V. 253, Ribb. Varro (Stückel p. 51) Petron 28.31 and occurs very

frequently among Ecclesiastical writers: see indices to

Belvian. Lucif. Commodian Claud. Mamert. It may be observed that

until late Latin the use of the word is rare and does not occur in any
of the writers. It was evidently a word of the *sermo vulgaris* as it shows
by its survival in Romance Rötung 1668, and by inscriptions where it is

... ..

but in Ecclesiastical meaning, All. 1724, 1740, 17793, Hübner Hist. 15,
see further Rötung 10.467, Oicatt p.221.

lymphaticus, Nip. 0.27.3, Ep. 13.9, 85.27. Liny first uses it 10.28.10
(Rötung p.387); then post-classic and late Latin authors, Rötung 2.3,
see *... ..*

... ..

p.277, also Phil II.38 as the only place in Cic orations It occurs
in Catull. Plin. Sen rhet. Plin min. Quintil. Terent. (Rötung p.387)
... ..

lyticus, Rötung 0.11.2 with 'oracula' but 'lyticus' Rötung 0.0.4.

The latter form is the one favored by the best usage - Cicero
uses 'lyticus' only, Shack (p.221) notes that 'lyticus' which occurs
four times in the 1st decade is replaced by 'lyticus' in the 2nd,
Tul. Plac. Catull. Authors use the form in 'ins' (Rötung p.387)

stomachicus, Ep. 24.14, occurs in ^{XX} *... ..*
+ Rötung all 1.074 also cites Rötung. Liny. 0.0.

Plin. mai. scribit M. Piso (Salsfeld) - with pauciores (Dial 4.22.3

Ep. 24.14, 9.21 (Ep. 13.3) the word was taken from the medical
vocabulary and no objection is necessarily to be made.

Tetricus, Ep. 30.2, 'minis horridi animi et tetrici' occurs in Varro

Ant. 504 (Mach. 1. Livy 1.18.4 also (see M. Müller, Die Lang.) but
is not in Cord & Mack. The word is not to be chosen in

German = 'tetric' (see also the note on the page)

umbra = 'shade' (see also the note on the page)

uses 'umbraticus' as a substantive = idiom, Petron 2 uses the

adpce. with 'litterae', Plin. Ep. 9.2.3 with 'negotium'; [Plautus

uses 'umbratica' with 'vita' in Quintil 12.18 with a but others

uses have 'umbratili' the form used by Cicero]; Luc. 3.1.10 -

volaticus stands in a similar relation to 'volatilis' except

that Cicero did not reject the form in 'luc' using it at

Thuc. resp. 46. Seneca employs the word at 12.11 in a trans-

ferred sense of a snare and perhaps in a colloquial sense
of English 'flighty'. The form lasts in late Latin where

'volatica' becomes the word for 'wild'.

Adjectives in -ax.

Adjectives in -ax form another small class. Inscriptions show nothing remarkable. (Olcott p. 24). Cooper (p. 104) denies that the termination is ever considered plebeian in the manner in which Schulze, p. 18,

states it. I am inclined to believe that it is not.

I shall merely cite the forms used in Seneca and mention those discussed by Schulze without always accepting his conclusions.

Caper occurs in Seneca over twelve times. It is a poetic word (Ggghisius, p. 19, always ~~and~~ followed by the genitive (Olaus-Rem, p. 53) as Ant. 2. 232; it occurs at Dial. 10. 18. 4, 11. 10. 3, Clem. 20. 1, Rem. 4. 40. 2, 5. 17. 2, 7. 18. 1; Ep. 5. 8. 13, 83. 24, 89. 2, 90. 25, 92. 10, 124. 8. Lucr. 4. 10. 1000 Tac. 1. 1. 1.

Continax. Seneca generally uses the word in a good signification. Ep. 83. 22, Clem. 1. 10. 4, 1. 19. 3 prob. 3; Dial. 12. 7. 1; so 'continaxiter' Ep. 10. 1. 40. 4, with this meaning in Quint. 1. 1. 1 and Macrob. 1. 1. 1; Olaus uses the word but rarely, Rem. 2. 19. 2, Rem. 106; it occurs in Clem. 1. 19. 1.

Efficax. Bung (p. 49) considers the word vulgar; so Schulze p. 183; as also Ant. 1. 4. 10 with further literature. Olaus agrees with the others in condemning the word. It occurs in Seneca

In general it may be noted that Seneca uses the forms which may be found in the

be used colloquial very freely - Here also may be considered the word

~~Ep. 102.24~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~

in ^{apud} ~~Ep. 102.24~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ and is not to be recommended.

~~Ep. 102.24~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~

those in opus see Olcott p. 90, Cooper p. 100, Schulze p. 178.

deutoria; 'hora' Ep. 102.24; 'arena' Ep. 117.20; 'Stilus', Allen. 1.14.1.

The word elsewhere occurs in Plin. mai. Quintil. Scriptor.

lusoria, Ep. 102.24; 'Spectaculum non fidele et lusorium'; Ep. 117.21,

'lusoria arma'; Ben. 8.8.3 'nomini'; 7.20.3 'lusoria (xuro)' (cf. Ammian. 17.2.3)

N. 9. 4. 4. 2 'fulmina'; N. 9. 4. 11. 3 'pila'; the word elsewhere occurs

in Plin. mai. Ammian. dig, cil. vi. 9927 (Olcott p. 92) See also Cooper p. 107

The word is ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~ ~~not~~

monitorius, N. 9. 2. 39. 2; 2. 49. 1 as the technical name for a certain

kind of lightning; see Aubt. 2. 90.

negatorius, Ep. 10. 2, 'negatorium et incertum vocant'; Varro r. r. 1. 1. 1

neg. 'negatorius esse vult linguistico'. Cicero uses the word not

frequently but only of things. As applied to persons or animals

it is colloquial. Compare the use of 'negre' of a man in Petron. 108,

~~Ep. 102.24~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~ ~~Ep. 117.20~~

preposition of the, transitive, intransitive, reflexive, reciprocal, etc.

the subject, the object, the complement, the modifier, etc.

Adjectives in -bundus.

Cooper p. 92 holds that this class of adjectives belongs peculiarly to the sermo vulgaris. Their use in Livy is characteristic and has been considered to be characteristic of the sermo vulgaris. That many of these words gained an acceptance in the sermo vulgaris is evident from the fact that many of them are found in the sermo vulgaris. The class of these adjectives is the class of adjectives in -bundus.

This is a class of adjectives in -bundus. reptabundus, Dial. 7.12.3, reptabundus, Dial. 7.18.2 (Maur p. 12). Erubundus, Dial. 12.17.1 is a poetic word in Sueton, occurs in prose in Liv. Ant. 12.17.1, and is hardly to be recommended; furibundus 4.1.1, 10.1, 10.23.1 is the most frequently used of all these formations. For fuller treatment see O'Brien's article. Of the words here cited only 'furibundus' can be considered in good use in Latin.

Adjectives in -lentus.

Adjectives in -lentus, are, like those in -bundus, archaic-vulgar.

new. But as Cicero uses but 97 the proportion in Seneca is cer-
tainly worthy of notice; see Cooper p. 123; for a general treat-
ment of these aspects Schönweth-Weyman 244 v. 192 ff.

Amosus, cf. p. 20, is discussed by Schultze p. 189, see also Antik.
foss and Ant. cl. 1. 1088. The word is best assigned to Bacon's pre-
-re vocabulary, though we may note 'vitem amosam' occurs in
a letter filled with rustic terms and so that extent helps to
confirm Schultze's opinion regarding its origin.

Retiarius, 'vita,' Dial. 9. 4. 8; 'ipius,' Dial. 4. 14. 2, 'minime retiarius'
Ep. 243. i.e. with 'vita' = 'operosa'; see all. 5219, the word is not to
be recommended.

ignominiosus, Phil. 2. 107, 1. 7. 5. + 12. 13. 1. I never use the word
only at Phil. 3. 34; Elsewhere it appears in Liv. Summ. Test.
Orat. Oro; see Haenschel p. 200.

Autocue, Dial. S. B. S., 'Autocueque semitae'. The word appears in Lucil Cato. Conf.^t and in Cat. Latin is especially used.

altitude of 'esteganz' see Hirsch Coll. Thib. p. 120, Archib. 2. 38. The word is not to be used since 'luteus' or 'lutulentus' are its classic forms.

luteus, Ep. ^{12.2} 8. 1; see Scherz p. 181. It is not however vulgar as much as politicus in its use in Plautus (see Vogel p. 10).

mercurius, N. p. 2. 32. 3, stands in a precisely similar position.

subifrons, N. p. 3. 12. 2; then late Latin, see Archib. 2. 100.

sonniculus, ^{sonniculus} 'a name of delicate vocantur' N. p. 11. 1; see

also N. p. 3. 18. 1 (ALL 5. 214). The word occurs in Cic. Col. in an ironic sense in Duber. and Gell. (ALL 5. 214).

superciliosus, Ep. 123. 11; Arab. Cyp. in ant. Cap. (Schwarz p. 28).

stomachosus, Dial. 3. 4. 2. Meyer, p. 20, doubts if it should be rendered 'stomachos' or 'stomachosus' as belonging to the best Latin, from the great frequency with which these words occur in the Epistles of Cicero, although they are also found in his orations; see Archib. 5. 213.⁷⁷

umbrosus, Ep. 14. 19; as a ^{neuter} substantive umbrosa = twilight occurs only in Plautus.

urbane, Dial. 5. 8. 5, as the epithet of a man, must be assigned to colloquial language - see Scherz p. 10, Kuhn p. 100.
+ Cels. in. 36. ⁷⁸ 'stomachos' occurs in Seneca; see D. Ten. Em. 3. 12.
+ uolter 'in dim light' contrasted with 'tenebrae'.

John A. L. Hill, Oakes, Maryland, 1900

the 'vitamin' practically takes the place of iodine

Adjectives in -eus

Adjectives in -eus are largely found in poetry. Only p. 131
The learner collected forms from inscriptions & then in
what measure the poetic and popular vocabulary show agreement.
For Seneca, I have noted the following adjectives for discussion.

Erroneus Ben. 6.11.2 (so Fickert, Hanse. Gertz reads 'erro' a

adjective and from it forms the noun 'error' used in poetry.

Fick. all. 5.70; the passage reads 'vague atque erro (N. error) and
it seems more probable that an adjective form should be read.

If we adopt 'erroneus' the word occurs elsewhere in Cat. Apul.

Cassiod. Lucifer (see Statell's index); compare 'erraticus' N. G. 7.15.2, a
word appearing in Cat. Varr. Ov. Vitruv. Gell. Lucan.

Scorteus N. G. 4.6.2 'ut penulae discurrerent aut ad scortas in
vestes'. The substantiv occurs in Mart. 14.130 and Lucr. the
adjective in Varr. Ovid, Cat. Petron. Hier.

Subitanus, N. G. 7.22.1, is the vulgar word for 'subitus'. It occurs
frequently in Cat., in the Apollonius romance (Thielmann p. 12), in
the vulgate and in late Latin, (Rösch p. 22, Thulin p. 123); see also
Thielmann all. 5.248 who would assign it to Spanish or Italian.

Meibler, however, finds it in African inscrip. All. 8. 175; for occurrence, see Nisling 7887.

Adjectives in -inus

Adjectives in -inus form but a small class chiefly used in formations from the names of animals. The suffix, as Olcott points out, p. 20, is most frequently employed in popular and rustic Latin; see also Cooper p. 139 with the literature.

Cisterninus Ep. 10. 20. It appears also in cisternina. The word further occurs in Columella, Epicius, Caes. Chron. Cass. Felix (see Ebelstein Cass. Felix p. 400 and Rönisch, Ital. p. 130). It may be noted that in the last half of Ep. 56 Seneca uses many terms and expressions belonging to the vocabulary of agriculture.

The adjectival forms in -ivus are discussed by Cooper p. 105,
Sleight p. 224, Schudze p. 176, Gericke p. 32, Ritsch p. 129.

Since employed the suffix in the formation of
adjectives relating to philosophical ideas: so actīvus, Ep. 95.10
'actioners'; Quintil. Lactant (Anth. 1.73); Contemplatīvus;
(^{Ep. 95.10.11}) August. Fulgent; Emanciātīvus Ep. 117.13 a rare word; per-
ceptīvus Ep. 94.16, 95.1; only in Seneca; of remaining examples
may be cited -

Collectīvus N. p. 3.7.3 'collectionum humorum'; Quintil and Gram-
marians as a term. Techn. - (cf. collectivus)

Subcivivus ^{res subcivivus} Ep. 53.9 (so Fickert, Haase, Haase,) The word
occurs in Lucil. sat. Cic de Orat. 2.87. 304 (with the addition
of 'ut civit') Varro, Sat. Gramat. vet. Apul. Arab. Lactant.

Ovis, as a neuter substantive in ovis maior & minor. The word
is evidently not in the usage of the best authors and should
be avoided.

Indivivum Ep. 60.4; P2. 2 (See miscellaneous words -)

* Described as a term. Techn. in Indivivum.

** The word is wanting in Lewis & Short's Lexicon.

Adjectives in -ibilis.

Adjectives in -ibilis were formed readily in the sermo
plebeius (Cooper p. 76) - Seneca shows a partiality for this form-
ation and of the 70 new forms which are found in the authors
of Silver Latin, he contributes 25. For the testimony of inscrip-
tions see Olcott p. 209.

The words which occur only in Seneca are
disputabilis, Ep. 88. 43, eluctabilis, N. p. 6. 8. 4, explanabilis, Dial.
3. 3. 7, gubernabilis N. p. 3. 29. 2, inclinabilis, Ep. 94. 40, relectabilis,
N. p. 3. 20. 9. Words which occur elsewhere very rarely are
consummabilis Ep. 92. 27, Prudent, Expetibilis Ep. 117. 5, Post.,
remediabilis Ep. 95. 29 Caesiod. see Rönisch p. 116 Bücheler 112
2. 118, vulnerabilis Ep. 82. 24; in late Latin in an active sense.

Further, as worthy of note may be mentioned,
formidabilis Ep. 123. 10; post-classic and late for 'formid-
ulocus' which occurs at Dial. 1. 4. 16, Clem. 1. 16. 15; formidabilis
also occurs in inscripp. CIL X. 5553, Notiz. 1884 p. 10; see Olcott p. 10
and Schmidt in Anth. 1. 1. 1.

intelligibilis Ep. 124. 2; see Anth. 1. 677, Rönisch p. 112.

The word occurs Elsewhere in Macrobi. Ammian. August. Chalcid.
ulg. Thisianum att. 8.240 attests it a word of Spanish origin.

obseruabilis; occurs first in Seneca Ben. 4.23.1, elsewhere in
Linn. H. Apul. ulg; see att. 4.33.

inueruabilis, Dial. 12.13.2, Ben. 4.5.1, Ep. 9.2. The word appears
to be peculiar to Seneca; compare 'vulnerabilis'

rationalis Dial. 7.13.5. The word is discussed by Schulze
p. 178, Rörsch p. 113, Antik. 2, 433.

Spectabilis. 'spectabiles viri' Ep. 102.8; 'spectabilis cultus' Ep.
119.11. Cicero uses the adjective only in the sense of 'exposed to view'.
Elsewhere the word occurs in Ov. Plin. mai. Tac. and frequently
in inscript. Elcott p. 213.

uersabilis Dial. 9.11.10, N. p. 6.16.4, so Curt. Ammian; see
Antik. 2.362.

Adjectives in -alis, aris.

Peiper has failed to discuss these adjectives. But
the deficiency is supplied by the excellent article
by Elcott p. 226 ff who brings many examples from
inscriptions.

Corporalis Ep. 106.5 'bonum hominis necessae est corpus sit
cum ipse sit corporalis' i.e. 'Endowed with a body'. The word occurs
in Gell. Lact. Macrobi. Symmach. 101 (Schulze p. 171), and also in Arnob.
where it occurs frequently (Scharnagl p. 20)

larvalis, 'larvalem habitum' Ep. 24.15; also in Apul. Met.
11.2, Apol. 0.3 auct. Priap. 32.12 Paul. Sent. Ammian. (Glosses)

Matronalis rem. fort. 10.3; for Ling. see Schmidt (II. p. 13) and
the remarks of Schulze p. 172. 'matronaliter' cfr. viii 570, Olcott p. 233.

Pluvialis N.p. 3.7.4, 3.11.6 'pluvialis aqua' cf. Cic. Nat. 9.22
'aqua pluvia'. At N.p. 7.32.1 we find however 'pluvius dies'. 'Plu-
vialis' is found elsewhere in Verg. Ov. Col. Tac. cfr. ix. 324 Olcott p. 235.
The word is probably the colloquial form for 'pluvius' as Olcott points
out (p. 227) since it is a longer formation for simple 'pluvius'.

Though principalis does not occur principatus is found
at Dial. 11.17.4 = 'royalty'. The adjective or adverb occurs in the sense
from Ling. on (Schmidt II. p. 4) and is found frequently in inscript.
(Olcott p. 235); see Stolstein p. 20, Ant. 2.345.

Socialis, 'sociale animal' Ben. 7.1.8; cf. Ben. 571.4, Clem. 1.3.2, 10 Apul.

Inscrip. Olcott p. 235. See also Schmidt II. p. 4.

Species Ep. 18.12 = 'belonging to the species'; for its ^{prop. classic and} Latin use a - the equivalent
of singularis or principis see Schenke p. 172, Cotta p. 10; Olcott p. 237. Anth. 2. 539.
Temporalis St. p. 7.23.2; see Schenke p. 172 Anth. 2. 539; add Cl. VI. 2107 'aras' Olcott.
'vicinialis via' Ben. 5.24.3; Varro n. r. (Stübel p. 3) Livy 21.26.8 (Weissenborn
ad loc. Schmidt II. p. 15) Frontin. Justin. dig. c. 1. VIII 688 = vicinus Olcott p. 235.

Here also may be added the discussion of two adjectives in -ilis
Subtilis = acutus Ep. 7.6.14, 'ad decanum subtilis'; so Cato, Lucret. Plin. mai.
'subtilitas' = sharpness occurs in Vitruv. Plin. mai.

Versatilis Ep. 90.15 'versatilis liquoraria' Lucret. Liv. (prop) Curt. Plin. mai. ^{subt. fac.}

Adjective in -atus.

See the discussion by Cooper p. 134, and 226, Olcott p. 244. In Seneca use
found: Comatus, Dial. 9.8.3 Ep. 66.20; Catell. Mart. Suet. (sub) Brut. Placc. Sabin.
Coturnatus, Ep. 1.8, 70.2, De. Mart. Commod. Mart. Suet. Scut.
Scutatus, Ep. 1.8, Quadrupatus, Dial. 7.20.2, Ep. 1.2.3, see Scutatus in Dial.
7.20.5, in Livy a term. Techn. of Argine, later in Tertull., Loricatus Ep. 104.33 Varro (Stübel
2. 20) Suet. (sub) Brut. 1. 107 in Plin. mai. Mammatus, Ep. 3.2.2, Plin. Mai. 3. 2. 2 Suet.
Calig. 12, see Longobard. 7.17, Ferratus Ep. 3.2.1, as title of a gem in inscript. Olcott p. 247.
Strigatus Ep. 113. for phrygiatus of Petron. 2. 100 followed Plin. in
Hist. 5.14, ad Quint. 3. 1.2. 5 Val. Max. Plin., Pileatus Ep. 1.8.3, Liv. Mart. Suet. Suet. Cal.
11, 22.7, Sulcatus, Plin. 5.18.4, Afran. Petr. Mart., Sulphureatus, Ep. 3.20.4, Vitruv. 6. 1. 1.

Adjectives compounded with in- prefix -

^{Ep. 223}
in-privatus has discussed many adjectives compounded with
in-privatus assigning a number which are plainly from
to the forms in-privatus. Deceit uses a great number of these
forms some of which have been already discussed under
adjectives in 'alis' and 'ilis'. So briefly consider the new
adjectives discussed in-privatus, Ep. ^{44.7} 45.7, 57.14, 67.4, 71.27 and
Dionysius who list of authors; indecens, N. 4. 1. 17. 4, Ep. 9. 2, Dial.
2. 1. 2 N. 4. 4 prob. 10; indecus p. 228; indiscretus, Dial. 7. 7-1, N. 4. 1. 11. 10,
Stinkel 11. 72, Auth. Scholze p. 225; indivisius Dial. 8. 1. 6; Ep. 6. 10,
7. 8, Scholze p. 225, Auth. 1. 664; indubitatus, Dial. 6. 20. 12,
Scholze p. 182, Auth. 1. 600; frequently in in-privatus (see above);
inexpertus Dial. 2. 3. 4, Ep. 77-9, 101. 4 (poetic) Scholze p. 225;
inflatus, Dial. 1. 1. 12, N. 4. 2. 45. 2 (poetic) Scholze p. 225; infractus
Dial. 5. 27. 4, Scholze p. 226; interruptus, Dial. 10. 18. 7, 11. 8. 3;
Ep. 60. 12, Scholze p. 182.

in-privatus are in-privatus, Dial. 1. 10. 1, Ep. 41. 10 (see above);
Dial. 5. 27. 1; in-privatus Ep. 10. 9; in-privatus Dial. 12. 6, 6. 22. 2; Ep. 1. 17. 10;
in-privatus Dial. 2. 15. 2; Dial. 1. 2. 1; Dial. 2. 14; in-privatus, Dial. 2.

innoxius Dial. 3.7.1; Clem. 1.17.5; Ep. 7.12.2, 4.2.13, 4.2.14.2, 6.1.3; Ep. 7.7.2, 12.5; Ep. 8.3
Kleinig p. 5; impetitus Dial. 2.1.3, 11.7.6, 12.1.1, 10.1.8.1; Clem. 1.7.3; Ep. 11.8.5; and inquitus
Dial. 10-10.6, 11.7.2 (dubit. 1.687), interitus Dial. 5.2.6, 7.4.3; X-p. 2.1.2.2 Ep. 7.5
Tabl. 1.70; Ezechiel 1.1.1; intensus Ep. 7.2;

There also may be considered in privative forms of adjectives in this
inexcitabilis, Dial. 7.4.5, Clem. 3.32.2, Ep. 7.5.18, 8.1.21, Dio. Dial. max. Ammian.

Tabl. 1.1.1 (dubit. 1.644); inexhibibilis, 4.9.1.1.2 only here; incluabilis^{Ep. 14.40} only here
incluabiliter in inscription (Scott p. 211); indefatigabilis, Dial. 4.12.4 only here;

indeclinabilis, Ep. 66.13, 74.29, Bell. Ammian., and as term telus. in the
praeconization; ineluctabilis, 4.9.3 prob. 16, 6.7.2; Aug. Dial. Ammian.

(Schwarzagl p. 21) Tabl. 1.668; ineluctabilis, Dial. 5.4.1.3; Ep. 7.7.10, 136.5;

Dial. max. Ammian. Dial. Ep. (Schwarzagl p. 21); inerrabilis^{Ep. 8.22.1} Dio (Schwarzagl
p. 16) Aug. (Schwarzagl p. 21) Lucifer, Tertull. (Statut. ecc. III. 24) Tabl. 1.675;

inexcitabilis, Ep. 83.15, only here; infatigabilis, Dial. 7.7.3, Ep. 6.7.7, Clem.
Dial. max. Dial. Dial. (Löffler p. 161) Macroch. Dial. Clem. Dial. max. Dial. Dial.

in script. (Scott p. 212), Tabl. 1.667; inexplicabilis, Ep. 74.6, 75.2.7, 10.1.3; Dial.

Ep. and Acad. (Löffler p. 26) Dio. Ammian. Dial. max. Dial. Dial. Dial.

Dial. 4.13.1, 4.9.2.42.3, 4 prob. 12; Ep. 2.1.1, 5.1.15; Dial. Dial. Dial. Dial.

(Schwarzagl p. 21) Dial. (see index), influentis^{Ep. 10.1.1, 10.1.2}, in script. Dial.

metaphorically, Dist. 654; Ep 2v.1, see Schenke p. 109, Schenke's p. 21;

Rare compounds with in-privations are —

inquietatus, h. g. 11.5, Ep. 75-7; leni h. g.; intractus Ep. 60.17; Ital. max. dissoci.

incapitatus, Men. o. 23, Ep. v. 6. xerc vet. zoo, April. +; incompositus, Dil.

0.2.6, N. f. + prot. 10 (Kleberp. v. 2, Aut. 1. 1093); in conjugum, Dial. 2. 12. 2, N. f. 3 prot. 13

Slater, Indiana, R.R. 2-V. 7, 7-10-2, N. W. C. 1-2 Sp. 4-19, Numism., 69, 96-100.

indepravatus, Ep. 76. 19, indigectus, Ben. 6. 23. 6, Oros. (Cic. 1. 662); inde-

brutus, (2006) sp. 124.19, Tac. Prov. Aug; Rukh. 1.664, in elaboratus, Phil. 1.1.11)

финик. Russisch. Rubros. infranchis, Dial. 7, 23, 3, Ven. 3, 10, 3, Michxol.

& variegata, Börsch Ital. p. 143, Coll. Florib. p. 14; Thielmann, GLL p. 573.

Plumbea ^{aur.} helena, a few specimens in variety; intransigens, Dist. 2. 10. 2, only here.

illicitus qz. 108.14; see Ruth 1.621; infrequens, 1. qz. prob. 16, sect. 5. 11. 12.

inopertus, Dial. P.O. 1, Pudent; ^{sig. 14.2} inperturbatus ^{73.10} Ep. 66.6, 58.2 (not 'non perturbatus')

Ep. 124. 19.1 Dial. H. 562, Plin. Ep. 9.13.8. upoteu2 Dial. 5.38.2 'Hecuba'

fuchus et impetus = 'licentious'; see Stauschius p. 250, intercedere, etc.

Of substantives compounded with in - on

is active here in Mant. + Lempire

in class times vice, ^{about} restricted to 'intemperies' and 'insensu' hence was

Medea, ^{q. 70.2} Re only Planc. 26, in Schulze p 220 (cf. *abstinencia* nouns)

'infirmitas' Ep. 9. 2 (ca. Schulze p. 227); 'in somniis' Ep. 56. 6; cf. 'in somniis' at

discussed by Schulze p. 227, An Lib. 1.691; 'in temperata'; 'uris', A. 9. 7. 6. 1; 'animi'.

Pl. D. 4. 17. 15; cf. *K. f.* 5. 18. 13, 7. 6. 1; *D. i.* 4. 12. 1, 6. 18. 6, 9. 2. 7; *Ep.* 10. 7. 7,

See Schulze p. 228, Wolffian alt. 4. 401 - The wood ^{was} avoided by Cass. & Pic.

except in Cicero's Epistles and Rep. 2.63-

In infinitis see p. 362 - Infinitis does not occur in Cic. or Caes.

but is found in Planch. Tex. Liv. & Rep. United Coll. Tex.

(1) \mathcal{H}_1 is a linear space

de la reine marie et du pape clément seigneur de la ville

Molekulum appears again in Petron 31. 68, 92, (Studen. p. 81) and also in Tror. Ep. 2. 2. 64 (Allignon p. 304). The expression is perhaps colloquial.

Certus = 'quidam' or 'aliquis', 'such and certain', occurs in late Latin e.g. *Isidore* 3.10 (Stark 1911 3-10) 'flavio certos percussit facit'; cf. *Sen. Dial.* 8.4-1 'quae non ad omnes pertinet homines sed ad certos' - this meaning of the adjective must have been alive in the perspective of the people; cf. Kristung 1820.

ceteris. This adjective is used in the singular freely in the comic poets, Cicero employs it but seldom and not in his orations, (Müllenh. p. 104); for his epistles see Hüpfel-Böckel to

the singular but not in the nominative; hence, however, so uses
it at Dial. 74.3, 'cetera vilij turba rerum'; in the ablative
'cetera parte' v. q. v. 7. 1, Ep. 114. 21; in the relative 'pro in ceterum
partu' Ep. 75. 16.

facinus R. p. 2. v. 6. 1 with 'viri' not 'Eloguaria' (following)



Ep. 88.11 *toto fine*; Dial. 4.31.5 '*toto aliquo sine*'

Stilplogia etc. *Stilplogia* is very frequent in Latin
lit. from *stilos* (class.) + *logos* (Greek). (See also in
several authors -); in Bouquet, Gregory of Tours p. 270⁺

Terdiologus Ep. 40.14 - Compounds with *-logus* occur very
frequently in Plaut. '*inaniologus*', Pseud. 206, '*falsilogus*', Capt. 264,
'*stultilogus*', Pers. 514, etc (see Söring to Dial. 296), '*brevilogus*', Cic.
de Off. 7.2.1 (Meyer p. 27). Ter uses '*terdiologus*', Söring, p. 107 ff.

Similarly, nouns were formed in *-ia*, '*stultiloguetia*', Plaut. Trin.
222, '*inaniloquentia*', Rud. 905 etc. See especially for the vulgar
nature of such compounds Cooper p. 306, Schellman, A.L.F. 244,
Röschthal. 218. 228.

Of compounds in semi - Seneca uses '*semi-animis*', Dial. 1
4.11, Dial. 3, Pers. 4.37.1 which is in the main poetic (Aulib. 2. 506); '*semi-*

probus' Cic. de Off. 13.31.3; '*semi-misus*' Ep. 62.3, Liv. Inst. Front.

'*semi-somnis*', Dial. 10.14.4; '*semi-somnus*' Ep. 122.1 (cf Aulib. 2. 507)

'*semi-vivus*', Dial. 10.12.9 etc. etc. etc. See in general, Söring p. 163.

An interesting study in Seneca is furnished by the
for further use of '*semi*' in phrase p. 383.

words substituted for magnus and parvus.

Of the substitutes for magnus, which occurs in Seneca about 50 times, ingens is most usual. The word occurs in Caesari 1 time, in Cicero 1 time, in Livy 1 time, in Vergil 12 times (8 times in Aug.) Vergil 107 times, Tacitus 67 times. In Seneca it is found over 120 times. See Woolf, loc. cit., Philol. Ep. 188. We may further in the library of the University of Oxford see also Thielmann, Apoll. p. 4. In Seneca and Tacitus the use of 'ingens' may be in great measure due to their poetic coloring but also, in Seneca, the result largely of his energetic and vehement manner of expression - 'magnus' being too weak an expression. As a few instances of the substitution of 'ingens' for 'magnus' may be cited, magnus with 'apparatus', Clem. 1. 8. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Dial. 2.10.3, the adjective used with 'furor', Dial. 4.76.4, 'formido', Ep. 4.4; 'asentatio',
Sed. 5.8.5; 'laqueon', Dial. 10.12.6; 'ambitio', Ep. 70.11; 'aviditas', Ep. 114.25;
'subtilitas', Ep. 58.43; 'vis', Ep. 40.8, 83.20; 'solicitudo', Ep. 92.33; 'uberitas', and
'fecunditas', Ep. 37.4. Many more instances might be cited.

Infinitus as a substitute for 'magnus' is also
mentioned by Melfflen in his study of the infinity of the infinites Dial. 4.
263.⁷ Seneca uses the adjective at Dial. 1.4.10 'infinitis atque modicis bonis';
'infinitum malum' occurs at Ep. 45.13; 'infinita cupiditas' at Ep. 94.65;
'infinitis intervallis', Ben. 3.11.3; 'infinitum interest' Ben. 2.34.4, 6.10.1,
St. p. 5.17.5, 7.14.1; 'infinita celeritas', St. p. 7.14.1. In the meaning of
'overman' we find 'infinitus' at Dial. 12.4.1 'Infinitus est homo'.
Ep. 58.19, 'stulticia', St. p. 1.3.6. See further Landgraf, *Sen. col.*, p. 279, *Höhle*, p. 100.

For the use of immodicus, see modicus under parvus

Vastus = magnus occurs frequently in Lucifer, see
the remark of Hartel, *all.* 3.34. Seneca uses the word with 'dolor',
Ep. 78.10, 'cursus', St. p. 6.7.3; 'receptacula', St. p. 6.7.3; 'corus', St. p. 2.10.
with 'ignis' he uses the alliterative expression, 'tributus et immatus'
St. p. 6.11.1, with 'pondus', St. p. 5.22.4, 'concussio', St. p. 6.2.34, 'vasta res', *Sen. col.* 1.1.7.
5.32.5, 'vasto vulnere', Ep. 70.16; 'frenitus', St. p. 5.14.4, 'ictus', Ep. 2.20.3, 'concupiscentia'.
+ Benquillet, p. 34, *Truman*, *Stew.* p. 109.

Poetic Vocabulary, annosus
cf. 80, 20, cf. Schulze p. 180,

- (2) nodosus cf
- (3) adjectives compounded with prefix - in -
- (4) " such as ringens, (cf. 18, 1) used
in place of the less exact "magnus"
and infinitus (58, 19), vastus (78, 10).

N. q. 5.15.1, 'incensum', Clem. 1.25.5, 'ignes', Dial. 6.26.6, N. q. 1.1.15, 'flumen', N. q. 3.27.8, 3.11.6, 'lumen',
N. q. 7.20.3, 'prospectus' Ep. 89.21, 'lunus', N. q. 3.22.1, Ep. 41.3, 'spatium', Dial. 6.25.3 N. q. 3.10.2, 'mare', Dial. 1.1.10
Ep. 79.10.

In certain words the variety of expression in Lucretius is noticeable. So we find with altitudo, magna, Dial. 11.18.2, N. q. 4.3.5; vasta N. q. 4.2.5,
Ep. 57.4; infinita, Dial. 6.17.4; mira, N. q. 3.28.4, Ep. 94.6; Eximia N. q. 4.11.1;
immensa, Dial. 4.12.4 (see Wolfflin *alt.* 4.263) Clem. 1.1.2, N. q. 3.27.1, 6.2.8, Ep. 90.15;
with horum, magnum, Dial. 3.20.6, 7.23.4, Clem. 1.1.6; ingens, Dial. 9.11.4, Ep. 120v;
inmodicum and infinitum, Dial. 1.4.10; immensum Ep. 74.11; flumen with magnum
N. q. 4.2.20, Ep. 43.2. with ingens, N. q. 5.15.1, vastum, N. q. 3.27.8 and vastis-
sima (plural!) N. q. 3.11.6; Formae with magnum Dial. 10.17.2, 12.8.6, N. q. 2.27.4,
ingens, Ep. 58.2, vastus N. q. 2.15.1, spatium with magnum Dial. 10.17.2, 12.8.6, N. q. 2.6.3,
6.21.1, 6.25.3, Ep. 66.19, vastum, Dial. 6.25.3, Ben. 7.10.5, N. q. 3.10.2, Ep. 79.10, ingens,
Dial. 3.2.1, N. q. 1.1.11, 1.3.10; Ep. 100.11; vis magna, N. q. 3.28.1, 3.19.1, 3.30.6,
5.4.1, 5.14.4, 6.25.1, 7.12.6; Ep. 30.14, 95.32; vaeta N. q. 6.32.5;
ingens, N. q. 2.6.5, 2.30.1, 6.8.4, immensa N. q. 2.26.7, 3.27.1, Ben.
6.36.1, inmodica, Dial. 12.18.7, nimia Dial. 5.28.3, mira N. q. 6.30.2. The
variety of substitution for magnum and the most striking changes occur
as the examples show, most persistently in the Naticus Quotations.

Intus in the Seruus Cotidianus occurs Eximie

'Sanguineus' which Cicero also uses is found at Dial. 11.11.6, *Neq. 28.2*.

Parvus seems more frequent than *parvulus* only at *ven. 4.10.9* (Muretus) - Seneca uses *parvus* as a substitute for 'tot' at *Dial. 11.12.1*, *elen. 1.28.3*, *Neq. 1.3.13*, *Ep. 70.22*, *93.11*.

The more characteristic of Seneca is, however, the use of *parvus* and substitutes for *parvus*. In general the figures show the following particularities. *Parvus* occurs only about 30-40 times mostly in stock phrases, as '*parvo antea*' etc. *Parvulus* from *ven. 1.1.1* to *elen. 1.1.1* over 70 times, *minutus* over 20, *modicus* about 10, *ignis* (referring to time) in about 3 of the instances, *parva* ~ 10 times - *Parva*, as I have just said, occurs chiefly in phrases with 'constare' (6 times) 'esse', 'existere', 'trahere', 'limitari' & 'finiri' - as a simple adjective mostly. I have noted only '*modicus*' at *ven. 1.1.1*, '*accessio*', *Dial. 1.20.7* (with *ignis*), '*modicus*' *Ep. 5.0*, '*parvus*' *Dial. 11.12.1*, with *maius* as antithesis, '*maius*' *ven. 1.1.1*; with the compare the extended use of '*parvulus*' (see Schmidt² 2.24) which seems to have completely disappeared.

Minutus significance, at *Dial. 1.20.8*, *1.22.4* (with *constare*) *ven. 1.1.1*, *elen. 4.6.2* *Neq. 2.6.5* & *2.4*, *Ep. 59.3* and *2.1.2* - with *ignis*, *ven. 1.1.1*.

Regarding epiquus, first as a noun, for 'parvus' with 'magnus'
it is found at Ep. 110.19, 'du epiquus' Ep. 110.19, 118.15, 118.12
'Epiquum magnus'. Ep. 110.4, cf. Sen. 1.7.3 Ep. 43.2, 118.12. 'Epiqua et parva'
referred to in the 'Ep. 110.19'.

'estimare' Dial. 1.24.1, 'etiam famem Epiquo' Dial. 12.10.5; cf. Ep. 17.4 'fames
constat', Ep. 21.11, 28.11, 114.2; 'torum in Epiquo' Ep. 110.19 are de-

modicus for parvus is a frequent substitution in the sermo
Solidianus. In the remarks of Rösch p. 334, Ribben 111 p. 19 a. 111
111.7.73, for glosses, Warren p. 35. Petronius uses the word not
infrequently (cf. Lebach-Somatsch) Riny in his Ep. 110.19, but. Tac.
frequently in Epul. Commod. Dedul. (as indices). Seneca uses
'modicus' with 'beneficiis', Dial. 1.30.2, 'iniquitas' 1.9.7.15.2, 'modicus'
1.9.29.1 'laudatio', Ep. 17.11, 'adfectus', Ep. 110.1, 'labore', Ep. 15.5, 'superbia'
Ep. 110.1 (cf. parva 'procedit') 'cupido' Ep. 15.5, 'voluptas', Dial. 1.20.3
'modicus', 1.9.1.2, 'torpor' Ep. 110.3, 'fames' Ep. 110.1.
'fama', Dial. 1.10; as neuter substitution in Ep. 110.27, 110.11, 110.11, 110.11.
'modico', cf. Ep. 110.18, 'contentus parvo', 1.9.3.2.10, 110.11, 110.11.
The suffix '-procerum et modicum' occurs also in the 'modicum' in
citations with abstract nouns: the suffixes for the 'modicum' in

temporis'; see also *indib.* 2.8.7, and for the free use in *classica*, *classica*
deglance - *Summa* 2.2, in *Maritima*, *Friedländer's index*.

Facillimum temporis occurs at Ep. 99.2, *apoc.* 2.3; *facillu* et
facillu (with alliteration) at Ep. 114. 6 and 88.2; *quam magnus, quam*
facillu Ep. 88.13 cf. *'magno - parvo'* Ep. 17.4, 19.7, 104.3.1; Ep. 49.1.7 *'esse*
magnus in facillu; as a neut. subst. Ep. 15.10, *'facillu negotii*; cf.
Ep. 114.1, 84.17 (plu.), Ep. 118.12, 107.1, *dist.* 1. 6.10 contrasted with *'magnis'*
Ep. 118.2, ^{12.12.2} with *'minutus'* Ep. 81.10; as a neut. adv. *'facillu* *disper* *minutus*
apoc. 3.2 - with nouns *'animus'* frequently, *dist.* 2.14.2, 17.20.1, 17.43.4,
12.9.1, 12.9.3 (opposed to *magnus*), *class.* 1. 11.1.7, 2.17.1, *class.* 2.27.1, 2.31.4
4.11.2; Ep. 107.12; with *'homo'*, *dist.* 4.34.1, 17.20.1, 7.23.3; *dist.* 4.11.4;
with *'res'*, *dist.* 2.32.3, 5.32.4 (with *'ipsum'*), 7.30.7, *dist.* 1.10.10, 12.3.10 -
with *'mala'* (neut. plu.) *dist.* 1.20.2 (cf. *'ingratissimis'* following), *'Exemplum'*
dist. 9.2.1.2 *'indignatio'*, *dist.* 17.7, *'terra'*, Ep. 1.17, *'mulum'*, *dist.* 2.11.4,
'divitiae', *dist.* 1.10.10, *'felicitas'*, *dist.* 5.5.5 - For the use of the word in *classica*
Ep. see Meyer 3.40, for into Latin indices & *Commentum*. 6.2

Interesting are the following comparisons: *'aduersus'*
with *'fugis'* Ep. 118.10; *accessis* with *'minutus'* Ep. 72.24; with *'magnus'*

'Corpus' with parvus Ep. 89.21, minutus (with corporeculum) Dial. p. 4.4; exilis
 Dial. 4.15.1, 7.4.4; exiguus (with corporeculum) v. q. 1 prob. 10; modicus
 Ep. 60.2; 'desiderium' with exiguus, Dial. 12.10.2; modicus, Dial. 6.7.1;
 'liber' with parvus, Ep. 70.0, modicus, Ep. 15.5; 'parz' with parvus, Ep. 89.3
Equus, Dial. 11.12. 'Sonus' with modicus, Dial. 10.1. 11.1.
 Dial. 1.6.5; For further remarks on these substitutions
 see Thielmann Philol. 42. 307.

Some more attention should be given to the
 comparison of adjectives in degree. Longe is almost never
 used in the proper position in the comparison of the superlative
multo is the comparative. Hence we do not find the
 rule using 'longe' with irregular comparatives 'longe melior',
 Ep. 90.13 v. q. 2.04.3, 'longe maior', v. q. 1.5.2, 1.6.1 ['magis
altius' Ep. 92.73, 118.7] as Wolfflin Comp. p. 41. Köhler p. 414,
 with regular comparatives 'longe' occurs with 'valentior', v. q. 1.10.1
 'amplius', v. q. 1.10.2, 1.6.6, 'exprobabilior', Clem. 1.20.2, 'periculosior',
 Ep. 97.9, 'clarior', v. q. 2.32.1 'magnificentior', Ep. 25.5, 'periculosior',
 Ep. 90.2, 'probabilior', Ep. 1.10.2, 'modestior', Ep. 1.10.1.
 Wolfflin (Comp. p. 41) says: 'The use of longe with irregular comparatives is

Quartern, N. 9. + 8. + 'bene acutus' Apoc. 5; 'bene canis' - the construction
 occurring frequently in the 16th and 17th c. with the
 verb 'esse' and the adjective 'esse' in the 16th c. The name is
 p. 243, Stellenth 133, Guttman p. 8, Philol. 34. 140; Thiermann,
 Bonifat p. 73, Schmalz, Asin. Poll. p. 43, with literature; Annaberg
 Harro p. 17, Müppel Böckel & Sam. 5. 12. 3, Gelkand p. 23 in
 Plantus, Müttzell to Curt. 6. 20. 15, Gorges for Gellius p. 21, Frisch,
 Germanolog. Beitr. II p. 63, Ebert, Fronto p. 335, Wölfflin alt. 1. 90,
 and Compas. p. 14 and 17.

Similarly with male; 'male sobrii', Dial. 3. 13. 3;
 'male sanus' Dial. 2. 13. 2, 9. 11. 1; 'male secundus', Dial. 9. 1. 12,
 see Wölfflin alt. 1. 90 Compas. 10; Philol. 34. 140, Müttzell
 to Curt. 6. 20. 15, Germanolog. Beitr. p. 321, Gelkand p. 40.

For 'peius velle' and 'peius velle' see under phrases
 and compare further Long & Mil. 28, Schmalz, Asin. Poll.
 p. 44, Hanschke p. 293, Wölfflin Comp. p. 50.

With valde Ep. 50. 1 'valde bonus'; Ep. 54. 1 'valde
 brevis'; Ep. 112. 1 'valde durus'; Ep. 112. 1 'valde molis' Apoc. 7
 'valde fortis'; Ep. 122. 76 'valde fungulit' -

used with verbs, Dial. 0.6.8, Clem. 1-1.9, Isid. 2.24.3; Ep. 35.1, 75.11.

14. 'adversus', Isid. 10.8.4. This agreement with adjectives or
with verbs was much proved in the series cotidianus.

See the remarks of Abbott, a. 2. 9 + 62, Wölfflin a. 2. 1. 94,

Gellert p. 20, Baur, p. 60, Kellumith, p. 135; Friedländer & Blum

38, p. 223 and 38 p. 302, Lützel p. 428, Köpfe Böckel 5 Jan. 7. 15. 2.

Thielmann a. 2. 14, and a. 2. 8. 1-46, Risch p. 26. 1. 15.

Wölfflin, a. 2. 15, and correction of Wölfflin's statement by Bonnet p. 308 n.

ad hoc = examination with the comparative - occurs

at Ep. 49.3; 'ad hoc minus'; 57. 8; 'ad hoc minus'; 58. 10, 58. 11.

Ep. 5. 40; 'ad hoc minus'; 101. 10; 'ad hoc minus'; Ep. 12. 1; 'ad hoc minus';

12. 9. 13. 1; 'ad hoc minus'. This usage is marked up

by Roeder, a. 2. 10 p. 35 - ad hoc. See also Thielmann.

Ep. 1. 15. The usage is frequent since Suetonius - occurs

in church latin, Hauer p. 196, Thielmann, a. 2. 8. 1-43, and

1. 15, Risch 1. 15, Köpfe (1877) p. 11.

ad hoc = examination with the comparative - occurs

'ad hoc minus' Ep. 40. 13, 'ad hoc minus' Ep. 86. 14 - 'ad hoc minus'

See Roeder, a. 2. 10 p. 35; 'ad hoc minus' Ep. 1. 15.

See Roeder, a. 2. 10 p. 35.

... *admiranda* ... *admiranda* ... *admiranda* ...
Wallfflin Comp. p. 24, M.L. 1. 98. See Gelkardt p. 10, M. Müller, *Antiquar.*
to Liv. 1. 2. 3, *Antiquar.* p. 38, *Antiquar.* p. 20. *Antiquar.* p. 43.

Admiranda is very frequently ^{used} *admiranda* with adjectives, particu-
larly in the Dialogues and Epistles, occurring in *Antiquar.* See

See e.g. *Antiquar.* p. 28, Wallfflin Comp. p. 24. *Antiquar.* p. 24.
Antiquar. p. 24, *Antiquar.* p. 24, *Antiquar.* p. 24, *Antiquar.* p. 24.

11. 10, 14. 2, 18. 2, 36. 3, 71. 1, 74. 8, 79. 2 Ep. 4. 12

Admiranda is used to strengthen the superlative, though also
with a weakening force Wallfflin Comp. p. 24, at Dial. 3. 3. 2,
p. 9-1, 6. 23. 8, ^{see 1. 17. 2} v. p. 4. 11. 2, Ep. 61. 1. See *Antiquar.* p. 24, *Antiquar.* p. 24,

Antiquar. p. 24, *Antiquar.* p. 24, *Antiquar.* p. 24, *Antiquar.* p. 24.

Admiranda, Ep. 14. 9, 'parvula admiranda', Ep. Dial. 10. 1. 1; 10. 7. 7,
v. p. 8. 4. 1, 12. 1; Ep. 14. 9; 'parvula admiranda', v. p. 2. 6. 1; 'admiranda',
v. p. 3. 1, 6. 12. 3; 'admiranda', Ep. 92. 1. See Wallfflin
Comp. p. 22, *Antiquar.* p. 33 v, *Antiquar.* p. 37, *Antiquar.* p. 37.

Admiranda; 'admiranda in aquis', Dial. 9. 14. 4; 'admiranda in aquis',
v. p. 6. 8. 3, 'admiranda in aquis', *Antiquar.* p. 282; See Wallfflin, p. 20,
Antiquar. 1. 635.

Amato. Am. 2.7.2. 'Amato enim' - Amato Amato
 in Act. 1.674 -

Amo ; Ep. 70. 10 'non sine frequenter exequis'; Dial. 8.7. 2
 'Amo grande discurrere' - This usage is colloquial; see Wolfflin
 Pompeii. p. 10, Eyer p. 37

'Amo beatus', Ep. 85. 20 ; see Wolfflin p. 8, ¹¹¹Stellenth p.
 184, Thielmann, Conspic. p. 76, Holstein p. 32 - Draeger Hist. Lyr. 1. 130.

'Amo beatus' Ep. 85. 20 - see Wolfflin p. 8, ¹¹¹Stellenth p.
 Am. p. 103. Front, Bell, Apul. use the construction.

++ 'Amo beatus (= omnino) constans' Ep. 31. 8, cf. A.L.L. 2.95 and
 516 (Wolfflin) and also A.L.L. 9.99 -

'Amo beatus' occurs in Plautus with modo modo
 Dial. 2.18.3, 10.8.5, 12.2.5, Plu. 5.25.6; cf. Pliny Ep. 3.7-11, Petron.

37.40.46. See Wolfflin A.L.L. 2.243; semper semper in Apoc. 151
 v. 4; see Wolfflin, Comp. p. 57, Eberl Front. p. 335 - This expression
 this survives in the Italian sempre sempre; proprie ac

proprie, D. 5.42.4. maius maiusque A.G. 2.27.7, magis ac magis
 Dial. 1.4, Ep. 114.25, A.G. 2.25.12, Plu. 2.14, + Wolfflin Comp. p. 4
 'Amo. p. 465'; semper semper, Dial. 4.24.3. Etiam et etiam Plu. 1.

* The construction in Latin is seen in the text.

++ semper 'semper obcurion' A.G. 7.21.3 - ++ Wolfflin A.L.L. 1.94

1. 1. 1901. 'prekta alijs cactosum'. 11. 1. 99. 'fritken mizen'

Dial. 12.17.6 of 22.1.95, ^{Weybridge} ~~Ching~~ pa. p. 13, 'optimum dives', Dial. 7.23.

Comp. p. 17) 'Cncitang' -- from the unique Dial. 6.18.7. with

Leucaena acuminata La Riche. Ann. 37-40, pl. 6, 1811. *Trichomanes*

Q. L. 4. 378. 382; ~~notum~~ v. q. 7-11. 3; ^c ultra modum deditur viis,

Ep. v. 8. 22 (cf. 'nimis leditur viro' Dial. v. 44. 1) super solitum add.

12.6.30-1, 3.10.19.1. 'supra dictum crescere' N. p. 4, 2, 9, 'ultra'

impudicitas male dictum impudicus, Ben. 6.32.1; cf. Ep. 9.5.23.

so in the ablative 'Solito magis' N. p. 6. 6. 2, 6. 7. 6 Ep. 9. 134, Dial.

3.16.7, Gen. 3.22.2; 'debito' Blu 3.22.2, Dial. 3.17.7; Clem. 2.3.2

Compare all the drawings of this fish.

"divino divinus," Ep. 66.11; "collelli coelestibus" äkto a phoeni

John J. Van Hook, Esq., Secy. and

Uterus vis, Temperaturis Temperato. Ex 06.F and Fig. 2

see also 15 Jan. 2007. 15. In bracketed places we find "date"

Citrus 'ou phrases', *l'unique machine*, Ep. 100, 101 - 102 - 103 - 104 - 105 - 106 - 107 - 108 - 109 - 110 - 111 - 112 - 113 - 114 - 115 - 116 - 117 - 118 - 119 - 120 - 121 - 122 - 123 - 124 - 125 - 126 - 127 - 128 - 129 - 130 - 131 - 132 - 133 - 134 - 135 - 136 - 137 - 138 - 139 - 140 - 141 - 142 - 143 - 144 - 145 - 146 - 147 - 148 - 149 - 150 - 151 - 152 - 153 - 154 - 155 - 156 - 157 - 158 - 159 - 160 - 161 - 162 - 163 - 164 - 165 - 166 - 167 - 168 - 169 - 170 - 171 - 172 - 173 - 174 - 175 - 176 - 177 - 178 - 179 - 180 - 181 - 182 - 183 - 184 - 185 - 186 - 187 - 188 - 189 - 190 - 191 - 192 - 193 - 194 - 195 - 196 - 197 - 198 - 199 - 200 - 201 - 202 - 203 - 204 - 205 - 206 - 207 - 208 - 209 - 210 - 211 - 212 - 213 - 214 - 215 - 216 - 217 - 218 - 219 - 220 - 221 - 222 - 223 - 224 - 225 - 226 - 227 - 228 - 229 - 230 - 231 - 232 - 233 - 234 - 235 - 236 - 237 - 238 - 239 - 240 - 241 - 242 - 243 - 244 - 245 - 246 - 247 - 248 - 249 - 250 - 251 - 252 - 253 - 254 - 255 - 256 - 257 - 258 - 259 - 260 - 261 - 262 - 263 - 264 - 265 - 266 - 267 - 268 - 269 - 270 - 271 - 272 - 273 - 274 - 275 - 276 - 277 - 278 - 279 - 280 - 281 - 282 - 283 - 284 - 285 - 286 - 287 - 288 - 289 - 290 - 291 - 292 - 293 - 294 - 295 - 296 - 297 - 298 - 299 - 300 - 301 - 302 - 303 - 304 - 305 - 306 - 307 - 308 - 309 - 310 - 311 - 312 - 313 - 314 - 315 - 316 - 317 - 318 - 319 - 320 - 321 - 322 - 323 - 324 - 325 - 326 - 327 - 328 - 329 - 330 - 331 - 332 - 333 - 334 - 335 - 336 - 337 - 338 - 339 - 340 - 341 - 342 - 343 - 344 - 345 - 346 - 347 - 348 - 349 - 350 - 351 - 352 - 353 - 354 - 355 - 356 - 357 - 358 - 359 - 360 - 361 - 362 - 363 - 364 - 365 - 366 - 367 - 368 - 369 - 370 - 371 - 372 - 373 - 374 - 375 - 376 - 377 - 378 - 379 - 380 - 381 - 382 - 383 - 384 - 385 - 386 - 387 - 388 - 389 - 390 - 391 - 392 - 393 - 394 - 395 - 396 - 397 - 398 - 399 - 400 - 401 - 402 - 403 - 404 - 405 - 406 - 407 - 408 - 409 - 410 - 411 - 412 - 413 - 414 - 415 - 416 - 417 - 418 - 419 - 420 - 421 - 422 - 423 - 424 - 425 - 426 - 427 - 428 - 429 - 430 - 431 - 432 - 433 - 434 - 435 - 436 - 437 - 438 - 439 - 440 - 441 - 442 - 443 - 444 - 445 - 446 - 447 - 448 - 449 - 450 - 451 - 452 - 453 - 454 - 455 - 456 - 457 - 458 - 459 - 460 - 461 - 462 - 463 - 464 - 465 - 466 - 467 - 468 - 469 - 470 - 471 - 472 - 473 - 474 - 475 - 476 - 477 - 478 - 479 - 480 - 481 - 482 - 483 - 484 - 485 - 486 - 487 - 488 - 489 - 490 - 491 - 492 - 493 - 494 - 495 - 496 - 497 - 498 - 499 - 500 - 501 - 502 - 503 - 504 - 505 - 506 - 507 - 508 - 509 - 510 - 511 - 512 - 513 - 514 - 515 - 516 - 517 - 518 - 519 - 520 - 521 - 522 - 523 - 524 - 525 - 526 - 527 - 528 - 529 - 530 - 531 - 532 - 533 - 534 - 535 - 536 - 537 - 538 - 539 - 540 - 541 - 542 - 543 - 544 - 545 - 546 - 547 - 548 - 549 - 550 - 551 - 552 - 553 - 554 - 555 - 556 - 557 - 558 - 559 - 560 - 561 - 562 - 563 - 564 - 565 - 566 - 567 - 568 - 569 - 570 - 571 - 572 - 573 - 574 - 575 - 576 - 577 - 578 - 579 - 580 - 581 - 582 - 583 - 584 - 585 - 586 - 587 - 588 - 589 - 590 - 591 - 592 - 593 - 594 - 595 - 596 - 597 - 598 - 599 - 600 - 601 - 602 - 603 - 604 - 605 - 606 - 607 - 608 - 609 - 610 - 611 - 612 - 613 - 614 - 615 - 616 - 617 - 618 - 619 - 620 - 621 - 622 - 623 - 624 - 625 - 626 - 627 - 628 - 629 - 630 - 631 - 632 - 633 - 634 - 635 - 636 - 637 - 638 - 639 - 640 - 641 - 642 - 643 - 644 - 645 - 646 - 647 - 648 - 649 - 650 - 651 - 652 - 653 - 654 - 655 - 656 - 657 - 658 - 659 - 660 - 661 - 662 - 663 - 664 - 665 - 666 - 667 - 668 - 669 - 670 - 671 - 672 - 673 - 674 - 675 - 676 - 677 - 678 - 679 - 680 - 681 - 682 - 683 - 684 - 685 - 686 - 687 - 688 - 689 - 690 - 691 - 692 - 693 - 694 - 695 - 696 - 697 - 698 - 699 - 700 - 701 - 702 - 703 - 704 - 705 - 706 - 707 - 708 - 709 - 710 - 711 - 712 - 713 - 714 - 715 - 716 - 717 - 718 - 719 - 720 - 721 - 722 - 723 - 724 - 725 - 726 - 727 - 728 - 729 - 730 - 731 - 732 - 733 - 734 - 735 - 736 - 737 - 738 - 739 - 740 - 741 - 742 - 743 - 744 - 745 - 746 - 747 - 748 - 749 - 750 - 751 - 752 - 753 - 754 - 755 - 756 - 757 - 758 - 759 - 760 - 761 - 762 - 763 - 764 - 765 - 766 - 767 - 768 - 769 - 770 - 771 - 772 - 773 - 774 - 775 - 776 - 777 - 778 - 779 - 780 - 781 - 782 - 783 - 784 - 785 - 786 - 787 - 788 - 789 - 790 - 791 - 792 - 793 - 794 - 795 - 796 - 797 - 798 - 799 - 800 - 801 - 802 - 803 - 804 - 805 - 806 - 807 - 808 - 809 - 810 - 811 - 812 - 813 - 814 - 815 - 816 - 817 - 818 - 819 - 820 - 821 - 822 - 823 - 824 - 825 - 826 - 827 - 828 - 829 - 830 - 831 - 832 - 833 - 834 - 835 - 836 - 837 - 838 - 839 - 840 - 841 - 842 - 843 - 844 - 845 - 846 - 847 - 848 - 849 - 850 - 851 - 852 - 853 - 854 - 855 - 856 - 857 - 858 - 859 - 860 - 861 - 862 - 863 - 864 - 865 - 866 - 867 - 868 - 869 - 870 - 871 - 872 - 873 - 874 - 875 - 876 - 877 - 878 - 879 - 880 - 881 - 882 - 883 - 884 - 885 - 886 - 887 - 888 - 889 - 890 - 891 - 892 - 893 - 894 - 895 - 896 - 897 - 898 - 899 - 900 - 901 - 902 - 903 - 904 - 905 - 906 - 907 - 908 - 909 - 910 - 911 - 912 - 913 -

cf. *Helios Pinnatus*. Hy 2517

p. 366, 'curionem tibi spiritum tuo' Dial. 11.17.4, add to Otto *ibid* 1 p. 374, 'inuro
prehensiora' Dial. 5.35.5 (Sonny 24.7.00) inciduis igne, Ep. 65=19. 26 cf.
the expression 'esse curum est' Ep. 94.27 where the adjective has a compara-
tive force 'so dear at an as'; see Wolfflin ALL. 9. 103. Here also may be
considered the forms 'causa causarum' N. 9. 2. 45. 2, 'summa
summorum' Ep. 40. 14 equivalent to the noun modified by a super-
lative adjective; to these forms add 'sanctorum sanctorum' Ep. 95. 64;
see Haupt *Opuscula* III p. 105-7, Friedländer to Petron. p. 220, *in lib.* 2. 168.

'Plures' is not infrequently used = the majority, of
persons as in Petron. C. 42, *namque abest ad plures* (see Friedländer, p. 220)
so Ep. 7. 12 *ad plures transire* Ep. 11. 2 *summi plurimum*, Dial. 1. 1. 5
secundum plures lectus; cf. 24. 17 *'inter plures ero'* and with Ep. 9. 7. 12,
Ep. 15. 1 *'inter plures'* (cf. 1. 1. 5). *Plures* in these instances
is rarely a substitute for 'multi', in almost all instances
some force can be felt in the comparative force; generally
the meaning 'several' of Ep. 7. 9 *'foratum pluribus locis'* al-
though N. 9. 3. 20. 1, *multis locis terra Egypti*; see Ep. 13. 15,
'plures in plures dies' 'several days'; cf. Dial. 4. 1. 5, N. 9. 5. 31. 1,
Ep. 72. 2, 108. 17, 113. 13 &c.
cf. with Ep. 7. 12, 9. 7. 17, 102. 18 Dial. 4. 11. 2 Sen. 6. 43. 1 see also Plin. nat. 11. 12
for the expression of 'plures'

With adjectives may also be noted the use of indefinite numerals. A subject which has received a special treatment from Wolfflin (9.177) of these numerals uses most frequently milli, a common suggestion for necessarily alluding to nothing towards the popular speech. so we find 'mille alia', Ep. 24.14 (see also All. 2.7⁵ & 9.182), Dial. 4.12.4, 3.4.3, 'mille miracula' (note the alliteration) R. p. 6.4.1, 'mille errores', Sen. 7.26.5; see further Dial. 1.3.10, 6.22.2 9.1.5, 9.2.10, 9.5.3, 10.6.3, 10.20.1, R. p. 1.3.6, 7.15.1, Ep. 58.1, 64.7, 77-11, 81.14, 90-10, 95.73, 114.1

Similarly centum (Wolfflin All. 9.185) Ep. 77.16, 'centum ...' Ep. 14.7 & centum 'Annonum numero', Dial. 4.33.4 'convoiva centesim',

So for small numbers, Dial. 10.1.2 'quinta aut ... secula', R. p. 3.7.3 'Spatium Dial. 3.17.6 'post ducentis annis' 'Sanguinem', Ep. 18.7, 'bis die Regue' Ep. 21.3, cf. R. p. 3.7.3, 'Spatium ducentorum aut trecentorum'.

2. Ego

Regarding the use of the personal pronouns, Ego was often used in the Latin world unnecessarily. Particularly does this appear to be the case when 'Ego' becomes post-positive, cf. Petros. 71. 102 with Sen. Ep. 99. 21 'Dilectus Ego in finem... reverendus'. It is difficult to decide when Ego is unnecessary but it may be noted that it generally appears in direct discourse. So Apoc. 13. 6 'Ego... ostendam', Apoc. 6. 1 'Ego hinc dico', Ep. 12. 3 'Ego sum Felicio... Ego sum... filius', Clem. 1. 9. 5 'Ego sum caput'. So in parenthetical clause Ep. 12. 1 'litigabis, Ego video'; 2. Ep. 104. 2 'Hoc Ego Paulinas meae dixi' Suet. 9. 8. 4 'aut Ego fallor aut' (emphatic or 'fallor') Ep. 79. 7 'aut Ego te non novi' Ep. 65. 20 'Ego ista (emphatic) non quaeram?' cf. 19 'Ego non quaeram?' but non quaeram quis sit? preceding; Ep. 88. 17 'Ego quid futurum sit nescis, quid fieri possit scis'; Ep. 21. 9 'faciendum Ego in philosophia (emphatic) quoque existimo'; cf. Ep. 121. 11. In the subject see Spruyt in Rev. Austr. 35, Böse in Philol. 104-106, Friedländer & Petron. p. 231, Burg p. 41, Guenther p. 103, Egger p. 10, Schmalz Synt. p. 249. 61. Bergmüller p. 80.

In the same manner tu especially if post-positive is

Colloquial redundancy. The part. position occurs frequently in the ex-
pression 'vis tu' Dial. 2.15.4, 5.37.4, 6.9.3, 11.19.2, 9.1.3, Np. 4 part. 13, Ep. 117.
10, 118.23, 70.13, 78.19, 124.23. See Krüger to Hor. Sat. 2.6.92, Eörling p. 29 Studien
Plinius nat. 2. In Petronius not infrequently the pronoun follows
the imperative, e.g. 48 'narra tu mihi', 78 'vide tu' cf. Sen. Ben. 4.12.4,
'dicta mihi' Ep. 74.16 'considera tu', with the future Dial. 9.2.4 'funes
tu' Dial. 1.2.7 'miraris tu' of Petron. 74.127. Very frequently Seneca
uses 'tu' in a question, especially with the verb 'putare', where
the emphasis lies on some other word, Dial. 1.7.10 'felicissem ergo
tu Malacra tu putas?' The construction appears in Cicero's
orations only in the expression 'an tu putas?' with the ex-
ception of one or two scattered examples. So in Seneca
'an tu putas?' credis occurs frequently, Ep. 18.10,
27.12.1, 66.13, 94.62 & 66, 99.27, 122.3, Dial. 1.4.11, 2.3.9,
9.8.5, 10.2.7, 10.12.3, 10.19.1, 12.13.4. In some of these
citations it cannot be denied that the
pronoun has a clear emphatic force. For other
Colloquial redundancies in Seneca's works see the
discussion of 'redundancy'.

Regarding the possessive pronouns, Colloquial is the use of
meus, tuus &c. to express endearment. Naturally 'mi facili' occurs
very frequently in the Epistles; at Ep. 104. 1. 2. 5, Seneca speaks of
'Paulina mea' at Ep. 77. 6 'mi Marcelline' Ep. 63. 15 'Serenus meus', Ep.
87. 2 'Maximus meus', at Ep. 6. 2. 9 'Vagellius meus', Dial. 12. 9. 5 'Cethegi
fili', Ep. 79. 15 'Me tradidisti tuo', N. 9. 4. 2. 2 'Cum poeta meo picon et
illi amicum suum iungit' 'Bonum meum' 'Philosophus meus' &c.
referring to the subject of the anecdote.

Similarly 'tuus' 'Aetna tua', Ep. 99. 10, 'Pompeius tuus',
Ep. 49. 1, 70. 1, 'a tua Parthenope' Ep. 53. 1.

Suus appears to be unnecessary as Ep. 50. 24
'viscera sua in sinu suo vidit' Ep. 119. 5. 'Suo, inquit, et
patris sui et matris', Dial. 1. 10. 4 'Sua primum in-
fantis suae amos', Dial. 1. 5. 4, 'in campo otium suum oblectat'.

The colloquial strengthening 'suus sibi' occurs at Ep.
12. 7 'Si domus nobis nostra pro illis clauda est', N. 9. 1. 2. 3,
'imbecillitatis sibi suae conscius', Ep. 24. 12 'Conscientia
sua tua fiduciam faciat', Dial. 1. 10. 5 'Corpus suum sibi suum
inducantem', Ep. 8. 10 'hoc non imputo in te solum de his sibi'

ex. Petron. 20 'namque nuncupamus de suo fidei'. This usage has occasioned much discussion. It occurs in Plaut. Trin. 150 'nuncupat ille hunc saluos deus', Plaut. Summ. 111 'ca. Holzg. I. 364, and from that time in colloquial phrase, in Cornific. This Cuman p. 701, the Cell. Agric. 221 p. (Nöcker p. 410), Cic. Traianus p. 208, Helianth. p. 130 Landgraf. Eloc. p. 34, Alceffian 244. 7. 476 Nöcker. Stuf. 1122. Cels. Phil. p. 191 & 120, Friedländer to Petron. c. 50. Nöcker note 38, see also Landgraf. Germ. Cels. p. 323, Brix to Trin. 150.

Further of careful latinity do not favor the use of two proximal modifiers of the same noun: see Haug. c. 112 p. 294, Eloc. 112 & Cic. Philipp. II. 113, Eudemus to Luc. Dial. p. 79. In Seneca we find 'ut hanc nostram Rempora' Ep. 24. 11, 'hanc unquam... inuicem tuam' (perhaps excusable from the separation of the forms), Sen. 2. 205 'hanc ipsam laudem suam' Ep. 14. 7, 'de prudentia tua' Ep. 107. 1, cf. Ep. 50. 47, 77. 14, 92. 31, Dial. 7. 1. 9, 10. 4. 1; so with iste tuus 'nam istud est tuum' Dial. 11. 12. 4 cf. Dial. 4. 19. 5, 11. 5. 2, Sen. 3. 28. 5, Cels. 1. 1. 5, Ep. 17. 2.

alio.. alter. The term. Cels. often shows carelessness in the use of 'alio' and 'alter' not regarding the

in *quere quam cupitis* of *Ep.* 2.4.2, *Ep.* 55.20, 92.20, 120.22 (discussion under *Ep.* 120.22). *Dräger* H.S. 1. p. 91 speaks of the use in *Seneca* of 'impet. partic. etc.' with an indefinite subject, never preceded. This is a characteristic feature of his style, for a partial list of *Ep.* 33.7, 50.14, 56.40, 74.24, 77.7, 78.11.20, 80.5-24, 87.22, 28, 88.12, 92.14.17.24, 94.21. 113.3.7.9-10 etc.

Disertum Cornific. p. 70 also holds colloquial the use of '*aliquis*' with '*unus*', see however *Riemann Erue*, p. 177 who points out that '*unus*' has a distinct force in many instances, as at *Dial.* 7.2.2 '*ad unum aliquem*'. Less feeling for '*unus*' appears at *Clem.* 1.20.5 '*sub uno aliquo recto*'. See also *Dräger* H.S. 1. 100.

reus natus is a redundancy of the *reus* epithet. *Seneca* uses '*reus unus homo*' see *Riemann* p. 176. '*Natus*' is also used by *Seneca* as an adj. '*reus rex*' *Ep.* 4.4.4, cf. *Ep.* 78.22 and see *Bergmann* 2.27, *Eudemian in Tac. Dial.* 12 p. 151, *Dräger* H.S. 1. p. 99.

Carelessness is often accountable for a change of pronouns as '*hic* *aperit illum*' *Ep.* 7.10.2; '*hic*' is *hic* ^{quid} *ista*' *Dial.* 1.3.1, an instance of *Seneca's* extends as of '*hi qui*' of *Ep.* 31.2; '*istuc* *huc*' *Ep.* 10.3, '*istomodo*' *Ep.* 42.9, cf. *Ep.* 20.10, 81.29. '*Hic et hic*' occurs at *Dial.* 7.9.1 '*Huc praestat et huc*' see *Seneca* *propr. ad Senecam* p. 240, *Disertum Cornific.*

Sitz-Ber. bayr. Akad. 1882 p. 431; compare further
Ep. 45.13 'Et hoc solum curantibus non et hoc'; Ren. 2.26.1
illum aut illum, Ep. 39.1 'inter eum et illum' Ep. 124.8;
'illis an illis' Ep. 88.46.

utroque should not be used in the plural of two
separate things or persons although the usage is
allowable if classes are contrasted with classes,
or an individual with a class as at Ep. 47.1 where
~~utroque~~ is used to refer to the two classes
is the usage at Ep. 53.6 'utroque lecto pedes facit'
Ep. 60.3 'utroque pedes facit' (utroque pedes facit)
Or. 3.25.3 'Hoc in Boeotia annes duo efficiunt...
utroque ex eodem loco exeunt'. For discussion of
this point see Schmalz Syn. § 26 p. 548 Müller's Hand-
buch vol. II.1 Reisch-Haase note 337, Bung. p. 51, Gri-
p. 99, Kippel-Lupus & Nep. Tim. 2.2 and espe-
cially Riemann Etudes p. 156.

- The Proposition -

The extreme frequency with which Seneca substitutes 'in
pro ad' has been amply demonstrated by F. Reck in his dissertation:
with the ablative presents in Seneca no special peculiarity.

- ad -

pro ad occurs at Dial. 11. 13. 4, N. q. 2. 57. 11, Ep. 7. 8, 9. 43¹, pro ad at
Dial. 4. 11. 4 Sen. 4. 27. 1 Ep. 8. 3 (Hanstien p. 74), exprocare ad, Dial. 5. 28. 3, Sen.
7. 3, Ep. 16. 13, 85. 41. Otherwise these verbs often are followed by the simple accusa-
tive, a poetic construction (Stolteius p. 22, Lagergren p. 25, Riemann Ethica p. 262,
Maesgen & Sch p. 19), cf. Dial. 7. 15. 3, N. q. 1. 15. 2 (pareo); Dial. 1. 4. 6 Ep. 13. 13, 15. 6, 87,
16. 92. 6, 107. 4 (exprocare). The use of 'ad' and the accusative for a si-
militude results from the tendency of the colloquial language to employ a
case with a preposition for a simple case. So in Seneca we find 're-
spondere ad' (see Eberhard I. 5, II. 3 with lit, ad Sitzler p. 21) at N. q. 7. 27. 4,
'respondere ad exemplum', Ep. 109. 9, 'ad hunc respondet', cf. Dial. 2. 6. 2, 10. 17. 1,
Sen. 4. 5. 6, 4. 23. 2, N. q. 2. 4. 7, 2. 48. 1, Ep. 11. 1, 57. 25, 100. 6, 105. 1, 111. 6, ~~Seneca~~ here
the latter freely. Again we find at Dial. 3. 13. 3 'in speciosum bonum' where Cicero and
Laelius use the ablative, Sitzler loc. cit. p. 51.
¹ cf. Ling 5. 11. 4 (Cicero) 'parente u.' -

Construction with the preposition. Eberhard II. appen. p. 3.

coningere ad, Dial. 7.11.6; see Antik. 1.300 for the use of the future
with 'Coningere'; Exponere ad, Dial. 5.28.3, 5.9.3, Ep. 7.4; see Thielmann
Appl. p. 37, Dräger d. n. d. Lit. p. 35 Weizenborn & R. p. 10; dedicare ad Ep.
55.17 but Ep. 53.8 'dedicare te illi'; see Eberhard II. appen. p. 3; deesse ad
necessarios usus; so Caes. B. G. 6.43.5 of 'Esse ad' Eberhard I. p. 8; prope
est ad 'ichium' Dial. 6.23.3 is changed by Fortz to 'ab ichu'; for the common

Germanial see Baum. Ital. p. 5, Eberhard II. app. p. 3. ad philosophum

Eaze Ep. 108.4, see Br. & Kant. Capt. 49, Hellmuth f. 140, Landgraf, Ros.
Ann. 15.44 Schwenckf. für Cat. p. 25, Thielmann Conspic. p. 72 Weizenb.
(Hist. 34.143, Friedländer & Petron. 42 p. 237, Rösch Ital. p. 39; 'ichum',
Lyt. p. 441, Antik. 1.76; ad with names of places 'ad Catiliag' (Ep. 3.
25.8, ad Mundan Ben. 5.24.3, a soldier speaks) 'ad Lucium Chauden
Ep. 16.4; see Dräger 4. v. 1 p. 177; ad pium Ep. 7.1 ad pium in 'tra
Appian; see Donatus & R. And. II. 3.4, II. 4.3, II. 5.10, Thielmann Appl.
p. 37, Eberhard II. appen. p. 3, Landgraf Ant. 9.504, Hans Tur. 1.122.

de
For a full discussion of the colloquial use of the prepo-
sition de, see Eberhard I. p. 12, II. appen. p. 4. Since use of de with the
abl. of material, Ep. 90.17, 'de sphaera antiquissima & seniore figuris'

where sense tracks to the preposition, on the construction see Ritsch p. 420, Thielmann
Epist. p. 38, Schenke p. 43, Böger p. 371, Ritsch Lex. p. 390, Sittl p. 120, Dörge l. 5. 1. 024.

For the construction in the expression 'de' Ep. 77. 10 and de meo, the deo 'de'
Thielmann and cf Thielmann Epist. p. 38 and p. 173, Müllert; Schmidt Epist. 137
Dörge l. 5. 1. p. 025. For de with the ablative of separation, note
Sen. 7. 7. 1 'deicere de saxo' so Ling. 0. 30. 12 (Dalla p. 134) - perhaps due
to the exactness of legal language; 'omnia negotia de negotio deicere' Ep.
S. 44. Again we find 'exire de vita' Diab. 10. 11. 1; see Ritsch all. 1. 86, Dörge
Ep. 7. 1. p. 40; 'de terra in superiorem eiectionem' l. p. 7. 0. 3, cf
Thiel all. 3. 17 for 'educere de'; 'de pecunia pugnare' Diab. 1. 2. 6, see Dörge
l. 5. 1. 024. At Sen. D. 8. 1, 'in dexteram manum de sinistra trans-
fere' Tertius emend to 'ex sinistra' against N^o & N^o de sinistra

- cum -

At cl. p. 8. 17. 1, Seneca says 'de cum dolabra piscatum' where
cum seems to be employed with the instrument. ablative. Again
at Ep. 76. 3, he says 'metiri cum basi' cf Diab. S. 4. 1 'Terminos ci-
uitatis nostrae cum sociis metimur' but Ep. 9. 10 'nos humiliter metimur'
Diab. 7. 2. 7, 'pro basibus terras metiris' as regarding this use of cum
Eberhard II. app. p. 57, Hansen p. 203, Ritsch Lex. Thiel. p. 127 -

lividus cum Dial. 6.10.0, Ep. 6.5.1, 8.11, 9.5.7; *partiri* Ben. 5.13.4, see Aurib. 1.425; *haerere cum* Dial. 5.8.0, *edificationem* *edificationem* Dial. 5.1.2.

- *citra* -

'citra' = *sin'* is a usage frequent in Suet. and Latin; see Körsch Ital. p. 392, Welfflin (Commentar in Honorum Monumens) p. 349, Schamaji p. 43, Holstein (p. 34, Helt ALL. 1.90, Aurib. 1.257. In Seneca *citra sanguinem* Ep. 108.18; see Dial. 4.20.3, 5.9.1, 9.4.7, Clem. 1.25.1, Ben. 7.15.2, 7.20.1, 5.7.2 Ep. 101.14. See further discussion by Schmalz Synt. 5.124, Draeger Syn. u. Stil p. 39, H. S. 1.510.

- *propter* -

Esse propter viciniam Dial. 2.10.2; for this locut. was which does not occur in Caesar, see Landgraf Rose-Rom. p. 208, Schmalz Synt. 5.124, Draeger Syn. u. Stil p. 39, H. S. 1.510.

- *per* -

The instrumental and modal use of *'per'* occurs frequently in Seneca; Ep. 87.22 *'per tot comparatib. vniuers'* cf. Dial. 5.1.1-196, Ben. 7.15.2, 5.27.3 etc. The usage occurs.

is used in Latin writing; see Staege H.S. 1.604.5; Syn. u. d. l. 600
Landgraf 22.9.177. In the expression 'no. Est mora per
me' Ben. 4.40.3 Dial. 8.6, see Staege H.S. 1.600 & 'phrases' -
- Inter -

'numeration' occurs in Seneca at Dial. 3.7.3, 6.24.1, 8.4.2,
9.11.4, 12.5.9, Clem. 1.17.1 Ben. 3.4.1, 4.1.3, 4.24.1, Ep. 4.4, 66.52, 71.11, 74
17, 82.27, 89.20, see Landgraf; Dial. 3.3 (u. h. 2.104); dividers inter Dial. 5.17.2,
8.2.2, 9.17.7, 11.12.2; Ben. 1.3.1, 1.14.4, 6.13.1, 6.27.3, 7.22.1, 8.9.1, 8.15.5, Ep. 82.3; distib
u inter H. 1.10.5; see for this non-classic usage u. h. 1.421. To be noted
is the ground with 'inter', inter cunandum Ep. 66.43, see Staege p. 71 -

- circa -

circa denoting time occurs frequently in Seneca, Dial.
6.13.3, 11.15.4, H. 1.1.3, 1.6.1, 5.8.2, 6.24.6, 6.20.3, 7.17.2, Ep. 27.2
30.8, 122.16, see Staege 1.618. De circa = de 'occupatio'
circa Ben. 7.28.2, Ep. 7.7, 89.10, 90.5 &c occurs very
frequently. This post-classic usage (Holslein p. 34,
Gudeman & Mc. Dial. 3 p. 70) lasts in late Latin; see
the discussion by Landgraf 22.9.177, Wolfflin

The adverb

adverbial forms.

Cooper p. 176 (with the literature) discusses the class of adverbs. These forms have also received a special treatment from Funck ALL. 7. 485-506, 8. 77-110; Schmidt II. p. 27 has collected 54 forms which are also found in the Vulgar Latin of the Coptic. p. 17. Funck in his *Materialien zur Lat. Wortbildungsgeschichte*, p. 129, shows that of 205 forms, only 44 have occasional authority, which indicates how prevalent such forms must have been in the language of conversation - Seneca shows nothing remarkable in his usage; still worthy of notice are afflatim, Ep. 17. 7; so Plant. Men. 534, Men. 91 (see Brix ad loc.). Cic. ad Att. 14. 10. 3, 16. 1. 5 (see Meyer p. 29), frequently in Livy, however - ten times in all decades; see Fügner lex. p. 517, Funck ALL. 8. 98. No objection is to be raised against the word for writers of this period.

Caecum et punctum, rem. fort. 21; Livy 2. 46. 5, Veget. 1. 2

Evidently an expression of the *sermo castrensis*; see Funck

Cursum Ep. 102.11 'respondens nunc singulis cursum' Ep. 2.2 'cursum et pro-
secutus', according to Schmidt II. p. 27, occurring in Plaut. Cornific. Co. Min. Ep.
Petron. Sat.; in Liv. at 27.16.10; see also Funck ALL 8.99.

minutatio = partitio, belongs to the term. colid. according to Nöhlen
p. 380, according to Bell. Afric. 31, Funck ALL 7.501. In Seneca we find,
Ep. 30.2 'minutatio subducuntur', Ep. 38.1, 'proficit sermo quia minutatio in-
terponitur' Ep. 41.2 'minutatio interponitur' Ep. 41.2 'minutatio interponitur'
tamen haec quaeque tibi actus minutatio exinet'. Note the use at Ep. 66.
43, 'extorreo minutatio' and compare the use of particulatio Ep. 24.14,
Seneca Ep. 41.2 'partitio interponitur' Ep. 41.2 'partitio interponitur'

memoratio Ep. 101.14, 'perirememoratio'. Seneca also says N. q. 2.54.2, per
partes et minutatio; see Ebert, Fronto p. 220, Funck ALL 7.501, 8.99.

partitio, ALL 8.99 occurs in Pl. Corn. Cornific. Co. Min. Petron. Sat.

particulatio, Ep. 24.14, 37.1, 38.1, 39.1, 40.1, 41.1, 42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 45.1, 46.1, 47.1, 48.1, 49.1, 50.1, 51.1, 52.1, 53.1, 54.1, 55.1, 56.1, 57.1, 58.1, 59.1, 60.1, 61.1, 62.1, 63.1, 64.1, 65.1, 66.1, 67.1, 68.1, 69.1, 70.1, 71.1, 72.1, 73.1, 74.1, 75.1, 76.1, 77.1, 78.1, 79.1, 80.1, 81.1, 82.1, 83.1, 84.1, 85.1, 86.1, 87.1, 88.1, 89.1, 90.1, 91.1, 92.1, 93.1, 94.1, 95.1, 96.1, 97.1, 98.1, 99.1, 100.1, 101.1, 102.1, 103.1, 104.1, 105.1, 106.1, 107.1, 108.1, 109.1, 110.1, 111.1, 112.1, 113.1, 114.1, 115.1, 116.1, 117.1, 118.1, 119.1, 120.1, 121.1, 122.1, 123.1, 124.1, 125.1, 126.1, 127.1, 128.1, 129.1, 130.1, 131.1, 132.1, 133.1, 134.1, 135.1, 136.1, 137.1, 138.1, 139.1, 140.1, 141.1, 142.1, 143.1, 144.1, 145.1, 146.1, 147.1, 148.1, 149.1, 150.1, 151.1, 152.1, 153.1, 154.1, 155.1, 156.1, 157.1, 158.1, 159.1, 160.1, 161.1, 162.1, 163.1, 164.1, 165.1, 166.1, 167.1, 168.1, 169.1, 170.1, 171.1, 172.1, 173.1, 174.1, 175.1, 176.1, 177.1, 178.1, 179.1, 180.1, 181.1, 182.1, 183.1, 184.1, 185.1, 186.1, 187.1, 188.1, 189.1, 190.1, 191.1, 192.1, 193.1, 194.1, 195.1, 196.1, 197.1, 198.1, 199.1, 200.1, 201.1, 202.1, 203.1, 204.1, 205.1, 206.1, 207.1, 208.1, 209.1, 210.1, 211.1, 212.1, 213.1, 214.1, 215.1, 216.1, 217.1, 218.1, 219.1, 220.1, 221.1, 222.1, 223.1, 224.1, 225.1, 226.1, 227.1, 228.1, 229.1, 230.1, 231.1, 232.1, 233.1, 234.1, 235.1, 236.1, 237.1, 238.1, 239.1, 240.1, 241.1, 242.1, 243.1, 244.1, 245.1, 246.1, 247.1, 248.1, 249.1, 250.1, 251.1, 252.1, 253.1, 254.1, 255.1, 256.1, 257.1, 258.1, 259.1, 260.1, 261.1, 262.1, 263.1, 264.1, 265.1, 266.1, 267.1, 268.1, 269.1, 270.1, 271.1, 272.1, 273.1, 274.1, 275.1, 276.1, 277.1, 278.1, 279.1, 280.1, 281.1, 282.1, 283.1, 284.1, 285.1, 286.1, 287.1, 288.1, 289.1, 290.1, 291.1, 292.1, 293.1, 294.1, 295.1, 296.1, 297.1, 298.1, 299.1, 300.1, 301.1, 302.1, 303.1, 304.1, 305.1, 306.1, 307.1, 308.1, 309.1, 310.1, 311.1, 312.1, 313.1, 314.1, 315.1, 316.1, 317.1, 318.1, 319.1, 320.1, 321.1, 322.1, 323.1, 324.1, 325.1, 326.1, 327.1, 328.1, 329.1, 330.1, 331.1, 332.1, 333.1, 334.1, 335.1, 336.1, 337.1, 338.1, 339.1, 340.1, 341.1, 342.1, 343.1, 344.1, 345.1, 346.1, 347.1, 348.1, 349.1, 350.1, 351.1, 352.1, 353.1, 354.1, 355.1, 356.1, 357.1, 358.1, 359.1, 360.1, 361.1, 362.1, 363.1, 364.1, 365.1, 366.1, 367.1, 368.1, 369.1, 370.1, 371.1, 372.1, 373.1, 374.1, 375.1, 376.1, 377.1, 378.1, 379.1, 380.1, 381.1, 382.1, 383.1, 384.1, 385.1, 386.1, 387.1, 388.1, 389.1, 390.1, 391.1, 392.1, 393.1, 394.1, 395.1, 396.1, 397.1, 398.1, 399.1, 400.1, 401.1, 402.1, 403.1, 404.1, 405.1, 406.1, 407.1, 408.1, 409.1, 410.1, 411.1, 412.1, 413.1, 414.1, 415.1, 416.1, 417.1, 418.1, 419.1, 420.1, 421.1, 422.1, 423.1, 424.1, 425.1, 426.1, 427.1, 428.1, 429.1, 430.1, 431.1, 432.1, 433.1, 434.1, 435.1, 436.1, 437.1, 438.1, 439.1, 440.1, 441.1, 442.1, 443.1, 444.1, 445.1, 446.1, 447.1, 448.1, 449.1, 450.1, 451.1, 452.1, 453.1, 454.1, 455.1, 456.1, 457.1, 458.1, 459.1, 460.1, 461.1, 462.1, 463.1, 464.1, 465.1, 466.1, 467.1, 468.1, 469.1, 470.1, 471.1, 472.1, 473.1, 474.1, 475.1, 476.1, 477.1, 478.1, 479.1, 480.1, 481.1, 482.1, 483.1, 484.1, 485.1, 486.1, 487.1, 488.1, 489.1, 490.1, 491.1, 492.1, 493.1, 494.1, 495.1, 496.1, 497.1, 498.1, 499.1, 500.1, 501.1, 502.1, 503.1, 504.1, 505.1, 506.1, 507.1, 508.1, 509.1, 510.1, 511.1, 512.1, 513.1, 514.1, 515.1, 516.1, 517.1, 518.1, 519.1, 520.1, 521.1, 522.1, 523.1, 524.1, 525.1, 526.1, 527.1, 528.1, 529.1, 530.1, 531.1, 532.1, 533.1, 534.1, 535.1, 536.1, 537.1, 538.1, 539.1, 540.1, 541.1, 542.1, 543.1, 544.1, 545.1, 546.1, 547.1, 548.1, 549.1, 550.1, 551.1, 552.1, 553.1, 554.1, 555.1, 556.1, 557.1, 558.1, 559.1, 560.1, 561.1, 562.1, 563.1, 564.1, 565.1, 566.1, 567.1, 568.1, 569.1, 570.1, 571.1, 572.1, 573.1, 574.1, 575.1, 576.1, 577.1, 578.1, 579.1, 580.1, 581.1, 582.1, 583.1, 584.1, 585.1, 586.1, 587.1, 588.1, 589.1, 590.1, 591.1, 592.1, 593.1, 594.1, 595.1, 596.1, 597.1, 598.1, 599.1, 600.1, 601.1, 602.1, 603.1, 604.1, 605.1, 606.1, 607.1, 608.1, 609.1, 610.1, 611.1, 612.1, 613.1, 614.1, 615.1, 616.1, 617.1, 618.1, 619.1, 620.1, 621.1, 622.1, 623.1, 624.1, 625.1, 626.1, 627.1, 628.1, 629.1, 630.1, 631.1, 632.1, 633.1, 634.1, 635.1, 636.1, 637.1, 638.1, 639.1, 640.1, 641.1, 642.1, 643.1, 644.1, 645.1, 646.1, 647.1, 648.1, 649.1, 650.1, 651.1, 652.1, 653.1, 654.1, 655.1, 656.1, 657.1, 658.1, 659.1, 660.1, 661.1, 662.1, 663.1, 664.1, 665.1, 666.1, 667.1, 668.1, 669.1, 670.1, 671.1, 672.1, 673.1, 674.1, 675.1, 676.1, 677.1, 678.1, 679.1, 680.1, 681.1, 682.1, 683.1, 684.1, 685.1, 686.1, 687.1, 688.1, 689.1, 690.1, 691.1, 692.1, 693.1, 694.1, 695.1, 696.1, 697.1, 698.1, 699.1, 700.1, 701.1, 702.1, 703.1, 704.1, 705.1, 706.1, 707.1, 708.1, 709.1, 710.1, 711.1, 712.1, 713.1, 714.1, 715.1, 716.1, 717.1, 718.1, 719.1, 720.1, 721.1, 722.1, 723.1, 724.1, 725.1, 726.1, 727.1, 728.1, 729.1, 730.1, 731.1, 732.1, 733.1, 734.1, 735.1, 736.1, 737.1, 738.1, 739.1, 740.1, 741.1, 742.1, 743.1, 744.1, 745.1, 746.1, 747.1, 748.1, 749.1, 750.1, 751.1, 752.1, 753.1, 754.1, 755.1, 756.1, 757.1, 758.1, 759.1, 760.1, 761.1, 762.1, 763.1, 764.1, 765.1, 766.1, 767.1, 768.1, 769.1, 770.1, 771.1, 772.1, 773.1, 774.1, 775.1, 776.1, 777.1, 778.1, 779.1, 780.1, 781.1, 782.1, 783.1, 784.1, 785.1, 786.1, 787.1, 788.1, 789.1, 790.1, 791.1, 792.1, 793.1, 794.1, 795.1, 796.1, 797.1, 798.1, 799.1, 800.1, 801.1, 802.1, 803.1, 804.1, 805.1, 806.1, 807.1, 808.1, 809.1, 810.1, 811.1, 812.1, 813.1, 814.1, 815.1, 816.1, 817.1, 818.1, 819.1, 820.1, 821.1, 822.1, 823.1, 824.1, 825.1, 826.1, 827.1, 828.1, 829.1, 830.1, 831.1, 832.1, 833.1, 834.1, 835.1, 836.1, 837.1, 838.1, 839.1, 840.1, 841.1, 842.1, 843.1, 844.1, 845.1, 846.1, 847.1, 848.1, 849.1, 850.1, 851.1, 852.1, 853.1, 854.1, 855.1, 856.1, 857.1, 858.1, 859.1, 860.1, 861.1, 862.1, 863.1, 864.1, 865.1, 866.1, 867.1, 868.1, 869.1, 870.1, 871.1, 872.1, 873.1, 874.1, 875.1, 876.1, 877.1, 878.1, 879.1, 880.1, 881.1, 882.1, 883.1, 884.1, 885.1, 886.1, 887.1, 888.1, 889.1, 890.1, 891.1, 892.1, 893.1, 894.1, 895.1, 896.1, 897.1, 898.1, 899.1, 900.1, 901.1, 902.1, 903.1, 904.1, 905.1, 906.1, 907.1, 908.1, 909.1, 910.1, 911.1, 912.1, 913.1, 914.1, 915.1, 916.1, 917.1, 918.1, 919.1, 920.1, 921.1, 922.1, 923.1, 924.1, 925.1, 926.1, 927.1, 928.1, 929.1, 930.1, 931.1, 932.1, 933.1, 934.1, 935.1, 936.1, 937.1, 938.1, 939.1, 940.1, 941.1, 942.1, 943.1, 944.1, 945.1, 946.1, 947.1, 948.1, 949.1, 950.1, 951.1, 952.1, 953.1, 954.1, 955.1, 956.1, 957.1, 958.1, 959.1, 960.1, 961.1, 962.1, 963.1, 964.1, 965.1, 966.1, 967.1, 968.1, 969.1, 970.1, 971.1, 972.1, 973.1, 974.1, 975.1, 976.1, 977.1, 978.1, 979.1, 980.1, 981.1, 982.1, 983.1, 984.1, 985.1, 986.1, 987.1, 988.1, 989.1, 990.1, 991.1, 992.1, 993.1, 994.1, 995.1, 996.1, 997.1, 998.1, 999.1, 1000.1, 1001.1, 1002.1, 1003.1, 1004.1, 1005.1, 1006.1, 1007.1, 1008.1, 1009.1, 1010.1, 1011.1, 1012.1, 1013.1, 1014.1, 1015.1, 1016.1, 1017.1, 1018.1, 1019.1, 1020.1, 1021.1, 1022.1, 1023.1, 1024.1, 1025.1, 1026.1, 1027.1, 1028.1, 1029.1, 1030.1, 1031.1, 1032.1, 1033.1, 1034.1, 1035.1, 1036.1, 1037.1, 1038.1, 1039.1, 1040.1, 1041.1, 1042.1, 1043.1, 1044.1, 1045.1, 1046.1, 1047.1, 1048.1, 1049.1, 1050.1, 1051.1, 1052.1, 1053.1, 1054.1, 1055.1, 1056.1, 1057.1, 1058.1, 1059.1, 1060.1, 1061.1, 1062.1, 1063.1, 1064.1, 1065.1, 1066.1, 1067.1, 1068.1, 1069.1, 1070.1, 1071.1, 1072.1, 1073.1, 1074.1, 1075.1, 1076.1, 1077.1, 1078.1, 1079.1, 1080.1, 1081.1, 1082.1, 1083.1, 1084.1, 1085.1, 1086.1, 1087.1, 1088.1, 1089.1, 1090.1, 1091.1, 1092.1, 1093.1, 1094.1, 1095.1, 1096.1, 1097.1, 1098.1, 1099.1, 1100.1, 1101.1, 1102.1, 1103.1, 1104.1, 1105.1, 1106.1, 1107.1, 1108.1, 1109.1, 1110.1, 1111.1, 1112.1, 1113.1, 1114.1, 1115.1, 1116.1, 1117.1, 1118.1, 1119.1, 1120.1, 1121.1, 1122.1, 1123.1, 1124.1, 1125.1, 1126.1, 1127.1, 1128.1, 1129.1, 1130.1, 1131.1, 1132.1, 1133.1, 1134.1, 1135.1, 1136.1, 1137.1, 1138.1, 1139.1, 1140.1, 1141.1, 1142.1, 1143.1, 1144.1, 1145.1, 1146.1, 1147.1, 1148.1, 1149.1, 1150.1, 1151.1, 1152.1, 1153.1, 1154.1, 1155.1, 1156.1, 1157.1, 1158.1, 1159.1, 1160.1, 1161.1, 1162.1, 1163.1, 1164.1, 1165.1, 1166.1, 1167.1, 1168.1, 1169.1, 1170.1, 1171.1, 1172.1, 1173.1, 1174.1, 1175.1, 1176.1, 1177.1, 1178.1, 1179.1, 1180.1, 1181.1, 1182.1, 1183.1, 1184.1, 1185.1, 1186.1, 1187.1, 1188.1, 1189.1, 1190.1, 1191.1, 1192.1, 1193.1, 1194.1, 1195.1, 1196.1, 1197.1, 1198.1, 1199.1, 1200.1, 1201.1, 1202.1, 1203.1, 1204.1, 1205.1, 1206.1, 1207.1, 1208.1, 1209.1, 1210.1, 1211.1, 1212.1, 1213.1, 1214.1, 1215.1, 1216.1, 1217.1, 1218.1, 1219.1, 1220.1, 1221.1, 1222.1, 1223.1, 1224.1, 1225.1, 1226.1, 1227.1, 1228.1, 1229.1, 1230.1, 1231.1, 1232.1, 1233.1, 1234.1, 1235.1, 1236.1, 1237.1, 1238.1, 1239.1, 1240.1, 1241.1, 1242.1, 1243.1, 1244.1, 1245.1, 1246.1, 1247.1, 1248.1, 1249.1, 1250.1, 1251.1, 1252.1, 1253.1, 1254.1, 1255.1, 1256.1, 1257.1, 1258.1, 1259.1, 1260.1, 1261.1, 1262.1, 1263.1, 1264.1, 1265.1, 1266.1, 1267.1, 1268.1, 1269.1, 1270.1, 1271.1, 1272.1, 1273.1, 1274.1, 1275.1, 1276.1, 1277.1, 1278.1, 1279.1, 1280.1, 1281.1, 1282.1, 1283.1, 1284.1, 1285.1, 1286.1, 1287.1, 1288.1, 1289.1, 1290.1, 1291.1, 1292.1, 1293.1, 1294.1, 1295.1, 1296.1, 1297.1, 1298.1, 1299.1, 1300.1, 1301.1, 1302.1, 1303.1, 1304.1, 1305.1, 1306.1, 1307.1, 1308.1, 1309.1, 1310.1, 1311.1, 1312.1, 1313.1, 1314.1, 1315.1, 1316.1, 1317.1, 1318.1, 1319.1, 1320.1, 1321.1, 1322.1, 1323.1, 1324.1, 1325.1, 1326.1, 1327.1, 1328.1, 1329.1, 1330.1, 1331.1, 1332.1, 1333.1, 1334.1, 1335.1, 1336.1, 1337.1, 1338.1, 1339.1, 1340.1, 1341.1, 1342.1, 1343.1, 1344.1, 1345.1, 1346.1, 1347.1, 1348.1, 1349.1, 1350.1, 1351.1, 1352.1, 1353.1, 1354.1, 1355.1, 1356.1, 1357.1, 1358.1, 1359.1, 1360.1, 1361.1, 1362.1, 1363.1, 1364.1, 1365.1, 1366.1, 1367.1, 1368.1, 1369.1, 1370.1, 1371.1, 1372.1, 1373.1, 1374.1, 1375.1, 1376.1, 1377.1, 1378.1, 1379.1, 1380.1, 1381.1, 1382.1, 1383.1, 1384.1, 1385.1, 1386.1, 1387.1, 1388.1, 1389.1, 1390.1, 1391.1, 1392.1, 1393.1, 1394.1, 1395.1, 1396.1, 1397.1, 1398.1, 1399.1, 1400.1, 1401.1, 1402.1, 1403.1, 1404.1, 1405.1, 1406.1, 1407.1, 1408.1, 1409.1, 1410.1, 1411.1, 1412.1, 1413.1, 1414.1, 1415.1, 1416.1, 1417.1, 1418.1, 1419.1, 1420.1, 1421.1, 1422.1, 1423.1, 1424.1, 1425.1, 1426.1, 1427.1, 1428.1, 1429.1, 1430.1, 1431.1, 1432.1, 1433.1, 1434.1, 1435.1, 1436.1, 1437.1, 1438.1, 1439.1, 1440.1, 1441.1, 1442.1, 1443.1, 1444.1, 1445.1, 1446.1, 1447.1, 1448.1, 1449.1, 1450.1, 1451.1, 1452.1, 1453.1, 1454.1, 1455.1, 1456.1, 1457.1, 1458.1, 1459.1, 1460.1, 1461.1, 1462.1, 1463.1, 1464.1, 1465.1, 1466.1, 1467.1, 1468.1, 1469.1, 1470.1, 1471.1, 1472.1, 1473.1, 1474.1, 1475.1, 1476.1, 1477.1, 1478.1, 1479.1, 1480.1, 1481.1, 1482.1, 1483.1, 1484.1, 1485.1, 1486.1, 1487.1, 1488.1, 1489.1, 1490.1, 1491.1, 1492.1, 1493.1, 1494.1, 1495.1, 1496.1, 1497.1, 1498.1, 1499.1, 1500.1, 1501.1, 1502.1, 1503.1, 1504.1, 1505.1, 1506.1, 1507.1, 1508.1, 1509.1, 1510.1, 1511.1, 1512.1, 1513.1, 1514.1, 1515.1, 1516.1, 1517.1, 1518.1, 1519.1, 1520.1, 1521.1, 1522.1, 1523.1, 1524.1, 1525.1, 1526.1, 1527.1, 1528.1, 1529.1, 1530.1, 1531.1, 1532.1, 1533.1, 1534.1, 1535.1, 1536.1, 1537.1, 1538.1, 1539.1, 1540.1, 1541.1, 1542.1, 1543.1, 1544.1, 1545.1, 1546.1, 1547.1, 1548.1, 1549.1, 1550.1, 1551.1, 1552.1, 1553.1, 1554.1, 1555.1, 1556.1, 1557.1, 1558.1, 1559.1, 1560.1, 1561.1, 1562.1, 1563.1, 1564.1, 1565.1, 1566.1, 1567.1, 1568.1, 1569.1, 1570.1, 1571.1, 1572.1, 1573.1, 1574.1, 1575.1, 1576.1, 1577.1, 1578.1, 1579.1, 1580.1, 1581.1, 1582.1, 1583.1, 1584.1, 1585.1, 1586.1, 1587.1, 1588.1, 1589.1, 1590.1, 1591.1, 1592.1, 1593.1, 1594.1, 1595.1, 1596.1, 1597.1, 1598.1, 1599.1, 1600.1, 1601.1, 1602.1, 1603.1, 1604.1, 1605.1, 1606.1, 1607.1, 1608.1, 1609.1, 1610.1, 1611.1, 1612.1, 1613.1, 1614.1, 1615.1, 1616.1, 1617.1, 1618.1, 1619.1, 1620.1, 1621.1, 1622.1, 1623.1, 1624.1, 1625.1, 1626.1, 1627.1, 1628.1, 1629.1, 1630.1, 1631.1, 1632.1, 1633.1, 1634.1, 1635.1,

Prinzipaliter as an emperor' Sals. 1.17.3, occurs also in Plin.
Rhein. Mus. 270, Friedländer & C. 31, p. 29; Plin. mai. & min. 2.169 p
23; Apul. Rud. 2.169. 1st ed. Colligam p. 254, Rub. 2.169.

Prinzipaliter as an emperor' Sals. 1.17.3, occurs also in Plin.
Rhein. Mus. 270, Friedländer & C. 31, p. 29; Plin. mai. & min. 2.169 p
23; Apul. Rud. 2.169. 1st ed. Colligam p. 254, Rub. 2.169.

Rationaliter, Ep. 109.11, occurs in Tertull. Like 'rationalis' it is a
word of the philosophical vocabulary.

vernix, Ben. 2.11.2, Bacci; non. Lat. 2.6.108. The word does
not occur in the Vulgate; it occurs in the Vulgate, Bacci; non. Lat. 2.6.108.

Adverbs miscellaneous

Of adverbs ending in -e may be considered,

Remissus Ben. 2.11.2, Bacci; non. Lat. 2.6.108. The word does
not occur in the Vulgate; it occurs in the Vulgate, Bacci; non. Lat. 2.6.108.
Opposite of 'remissus' is found in Petron. 90.4 and
Lucian (Vattel 2.4.3.20); of 'remissus' following the ad.
verb in the passage from Seneca. The use is not so common.

Enix petimus' Ep. 95.2 (no trace in Seneca). This word
occurs in Val. Max. and Luc. and also very frequently
in the corpus eccl. especially with 'petere'. The word is not
to be used in good style; see Schmidt, Quir. 1.160.

nure Ep. 7.1.2 'nure docuit', cf. Plin. Ep. 1.16.2 'omnia haec nure
placent'. See Süßpr. Wörter z. ad. Attic. 7.1.9. Such an use of 'nure'
is evidently colloquial; cf. Heilmann p. 133; similarly we find
perrecte delirat Ep. 12.3 as a colloquialism; pulchre, Ben. 1.24.2,
'ait se non posse pulchrum cognoscere, hominem pulchre posse; see
Schwartz Antik. 2. 103 Bergmüller p. 40, Cic. ad Fam. 1.3.3 'pulchre in-
tellegere', cf. Ben. 7.4.8 'cum pulcherrime... intelligent'. See further
(Plaut. Poen. 578, Cic. ad Attic. 13.20.4, Plautus in ad Fam. 10.23.1; see
Schwartz p. 38, Loisy to Plaut. Mil. 404 for this colloquial usage, c.
notissimum, a word not used by Cic. but employed by Sall.
Pisc. in Cic. Ep. Fact. Seneca uses the word freely; Sall.
1.5.4, 5.1.2, 9.2.0, 10.5.1, 12.2.3, 14.4.2, 20.5.5, 20.7.3, 3.27.2, 4 prob.
7.2.2, 7.10.1; Ep. 5.5.8, 9.2.2, 10.1.10, 10.4.24, 10.8.10, 10.8.7, 12.1.14; so
Sallustian... notissimum Ep. 90.19. See Sandys, Seru. Cat. 10.
p. 250, Eloc. 48, Caesar und seine Fortz. p. 58, Bergmüller, p. 42. In
Caesar's time the word was rare and its use as a substitute
for denique never acceptable in classic speech. According
to Sandys the use of 'notissimum' in Caesar is only a
Seru. techn. from the Seruo Castrorum.

- Seneca occurs in Seneca only at Sil. 9.6.7, Ep. 12. for a discussion of its use in the form. cond. see Friedländer to Petron. p. 231, Depierre p. 20, Eichardt p. 29.

- uide with verbs (in comparison of adverb); Sil. 6.10.8, 10.8.11, Sen. 1.1.9, Ep. 35.1, 75.11, 78.7, 87.40, 119.1.

adine should not from its nature be used with huc or back (Ant. 1.86). Cic rarely allows this except in his Ep., but Seneca uses the adverb with a huc denoting huc back freely. Sil. 6.20.4, 11.2.2, 12.2.5, 17.9.6.5.2, 10.5.1, Sen. 1.1.1, 78.1, 85.1, 90.40, 95.14, 110.3, 120.6; see Riemann p. 238, Draeger Syn. u. Sil. p. 8.

Ceterum = sed is a post-classic usage occurring frequently in Seneca Ep. 20.12, 57.10, 71.33, 86.12, 104.10, 108.21; see Riemann p. 14 for a further collection of examples, Riemann Ep. 12 p. 241 for Livy, Draeger Syn. u. Sil. p. 8 for Tacitus.

Seneca occurs in Seneca only at Sil. 9.6.7, Ep. 12. for a discussion of its use in the form. cond. see Friedländer to Petron. p. 231, Depierre p. 20, Eichardt p. 29. about 50 miles, in Tac. but 8 miles; see Riemann p. 238 and Friedländer p. 261, speak of the use of Seneca with its participle; for Seneca compare Sil. 10.17.1, 11.14.4, Sen. 1.1.1, Ep. 12.

Seneca occurs in Seneca only at Sil. 9.6.7, Ep. 12.

taken from the language of the augurs. See his discussion.

Inter, interim interim. Interim is frequently
(over 30 times) in the ordinary classic usage. Forstman
since the time of Livy sank to the position of a simple ad-
verb and in Seneca, except Ep. 45.4, is no longer found
with the subjunctive; see Dial. 2.7.1, 4.7.12, Ep. 22.7, 26.9, 45.4,
57.14, 92.18; compare Vaucler Rose. Am. p. 136, Riemann,
Stude. p. 292, Mühlh. & Curt. 3.5.11, Bötzgen p. 37, Lucius, Lucius
Lucius, Lucius & Lucius. 1898 p. 93. 96. Lucius Lucius
set forth the view that fort'asse and fort'assie are
formed by combination of 'forte' and 'as', and of the two
forms fort'assie arose from the colloquial language
cf. Proci, ubi, peusi etc. Bötzgen notes the frequent ap-

pearance of the form interim (p. 93) and interim

(p. 94 3.21) shows that it is the only form employed by Lucian

For its appearance in the vulgate see Riemann Philol. 42, 326¹

In Seneca it occurs at N. p. 6. 1. 11 (810 Fick.), 6. 7. 5.

interim = interim: Dial. 4.21.5, 'Et timent interim, et timent sin-
fic, Ep. 57.31 'Cum interim iniurias pro veniis redimus'

see *Latin*. Dial. 2.10.1, 2.11.1, 2.12.1, 2.13.1, 2.14.1, 2.15.1, 2.16.1, 2.17.1, 2.18.1. This change is due to the

occurrence of the *terius cotidianus*, see Lindgraf *Ann. col.* p. 252, *Index* p. 345, *Index*

Index Ep. 78. The word appears to be colloquial. For a discussion of its use, see

Index Ep. 78. The word appears to be colloquial. For a discussion of its use, see

Index Ep. 78. The word appears to be colloquial. For a discussion of its use, see

appearance in late Latin argues. *Multifarius* occurs in Cato, *Sisy* employs similar

freely; so *Apul*, *Pros. Claud* *Mam* (see *indices*) and remarks of *Solger* p. 107.

Mante *negare* *Ben.* 5.6.6, so *Marialis* (*Friedländer*, *inter* *Thron*, *inter* *Thron*). The word is

undoubtedly colloquial. its use here may be determined by the alliteration

negare used often in colloquial language; see *Dial.* 2.13.4, 2.16.1, 2.20.4 (bis)

7.5.3, *Ben.* 5.19.3, 5.21.1, 5.32.7, *Ep.* 7.8, 8.26. See discussion by *Stellermann* p. 137,

Thielmann, *Consp.* p. 71, *Abel* *Offlin* p. 438, *Dräger* *Hist. Ep.* 1 p. 136, *Index* 2.144. It also occurs

may note the use of *non* with the hortatory subjunctive, *Sil.* 5.42.1, 7.14.2 *Ben.* 6.3.2, 7.2.2

Ep. 5.3, 37.5, 24.7, 5.1, 5.13, 99.16, 103.5; see *Leitz* *adn. crit.* *Ben.* 7.16.4, p. 254, *Dräger* 8

Again we may note *ne* = *nonne*, *Ep.* 11.16 'et distine?' *Sil.* 6.15.4, 6.22.5; *itane*

est? *Ep.* 5.38. See *Domenschein* *Mon.* 6.2, *Domenschein* *Mon.* *Phil.* 2. 50-52, *Domis*

Ann. Phil. 11.9, *Lindgraf* *Rosc. Ann.* p. 207, *Engelstein* p. 34, *Karl* *Ann.* 3.26.

nequam - 'to no place' is colloquial; *Ep.* 7.1 *nequam* *Sisy* *offensa* *proferantur*

Index Ep. 78. The word appears to be colloquial. For a discussion of its use, see

Index Ep. 78. The word appears to be colloquial. For a discussion of its use, see

Flickhörn Rhein. Mus. 8. 223, Zimmermann All. 4. 602, Kühnert p. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

tam, Ep. 24.18 'nemo tam puer'. For 'tam' joined to a noun in this way, see Lorenz to Mil. 714; the use appearing to be colloquial.

tamen is used by Cicero most freely in his correspondence; in late Latin the word becomes very prominent; 30 times in Claud. Mam. (Engelbrecht, index), 102 times in Salvian (Paul, index), see also indices to Boncompagni and others. In classical Latin the word occurs over 60 times and is noticeable in the Latin of the early Christian writers.

The Glossary

The phraseology of a Latin author is apt to be the best store-house of colloquial material. Were the letters of Seneca most truly collected and less plainly that essays on moral subjects the collection might be richer. As it is, however, Seneca preserves some Epistolary forms and his fondness for new and striking expressions, not only in his letters but also in his other works, furnishes a not inconsiderable amount of material for discussion. As far as possible, I have arranged a glossary in certain categories - expressions taken from the Amphitheatre, the law, or military language -- or under certain words as *manus*, *tempus*, *dis*.

Before starting, however, a single remark is necessary. Otto in his comprehensive work 'Die Sprichwörter der Römer, Leipzig 1890,' which I have used constantly in reference, has placed a title which may be a trifle misleading, unless we come to some understanding of what he means

by 'Sprichwörter'. This collection is made up, apparently without distinction, of expressions strictly proverbial and of others undoubtedly colloquial. From their nature, proverbial expressions are more or less colloquial, but the rule can hardly be said to work both ways nor is it right to assume as itto appears to do, that the addition of 'quod aint' or 'ut aint' to a phrase thereby places it in the category of proverbs. To illustrate: under 'oculus, 9' he quotes Plaut. Asin. 202, 'oculatus sum. oculatus sum. oculatus sum' which Seneca has evidently in mind at Ep. 6.5. 'oculus amplius oculis quam sermo videtur'. This is well in the proverbial sphere. On the other hand when he cites ut 'oculus, 3', Plaut. Pseud. 510 'oculus meus. oculatus sum. oculatus sum' it is nothing more than a colloquial expression (cf. English 'Hast any eye?'). Examples might be easily multiplied.

It may be well also to note that a goodly proportion of these so-called proverbial expressions are homely illustrations drawn from parts of the ~~only~~ ^{everyday} ~~common~~ ^{language} ~~prose~~ ^{of everyday life}, which, ~~found in the~~ ^{were naturally embodied} ~~language of everyday life~~ ^{in its phraseology}, ~~drawn from this class, too,~~ ^{that so many of the common} ~~drawn from this class, too,~~ ^{sayings are found in the same} ~~drawn from this class, too,~~ ^{idioms} (cf. Döring intro. Bänd. p. 61). In consequence, often such phrases cited by Otto as proverbial are assigned to the colloquial language by Schmalz, Landgraf, Nöhler and others of my authorities.

I have supplemented Otto with the dissertations of Wyss, Die Sprichwörter bei den römischen Römern (Zürich 1841) for Plautus, Gzeliński Nächträge und Ergänzungen zu Otto die Sprichwörter der Römer, Bonn 1872, and the articles of Weyman ALL. S. 23-27, Döring ALL. S. 433, 434 and Geertz, Commentationes...

Monum. Mommseni. p. 208-221

As belonging, in general, to the colloquial
style we may note the following expressions -

At D. 5.37.3, Seneca says; 'nunc ists se
aliquem putat quod custodit litigatorum turba
linen obsecum'. Compare Cicero, Fam. 6.18.4, 'Ego
quoque aliquid sum'; Attic. 4.2.2. 'Si unquam in
dicendo fuimus aliquid' (cf. Lüpse-Böckel ad loc); Pliny
Ep. 1.23.2 'qui me aliquid putavi'. See further Reisiq-
-tunes p. 174-175. With the expression we may
compare Ep. 101.1, 'omnis dies, omnis hora quicquam
nihil sumus ostendit' which finds a parallel in
Telemanus 1.1. 'quoniam totus sumus nihil est'

The phrase 'apud se esse' is found in
Seneca Ep. 83.26, 'nam cum saepe apud se non sint.
Consuetudine insanas durata vitia -- valent'; D. 9.17.4,
non potest grande aliquid et super ceteros loqui nisi
nota mens -- non potest sublimis quod super

Et in arduo positum contingere periculum apud se esse? Similarly
see here, 'impio sibi' Ep. 83.10, for which phrase see
the full discussion by Schmalz, *Antib.* 1.637;
'Nihilominus mentis suae non est' (Ep. 7.3 and
Ep. 17.2, an expression occurring in Cicero's ora-
tione (R. 2. 20.48), Livy, (cf. Tünger Lex. p. 781, 48
and Drakenborch to 4.40.3, Celsus and Curtius
frequently (cf. Mürtzell to 6.19.6). As variations
Seneca uses, 'Excidere sibi', D. 5.14.1, and for
the opposing idea, 'animi -- redditi sibi' at
Ep. 104.1 with which compare Livy 2.4.2
'ad se redire'. For physical recovery he says
Ep. 104.0, 'repeti Ergo iam me' which may be par-
alleled with 'me collegi' ^{occurring} frequently in Cicero's letters
ad Attic. 15.21.1, Fam. 1.9.10. On the phrase, 'apud se esse'
see Rebling, p. 12, Luericke, p. 62, and for late Latin
Röscher, *Ital.* p. 384. Schmalz, *Antib.* 1.174 speaks of its
use in Terence.

+ cf. Ep. 53.5 'Stomachum... collegi'.

The question of indefinite value with 'flocci', 'mili' or
as in Seneca's Epistles, (Lippell-Böcher to attic 1.16.13). Seneca shows
a single example. Ep. 123.11, 'aeris ne facias' compare
Cicellus 5.3, 42.13, 'non aeris facis'; for as a
synonym for a trifling sum or a trifle, Horace Sat.
1.1.43, Pliny Ep. 1.15.1. See also Wolfflin, ALL. 7.105
Otto 'as', p. 39; C.P. Schuetze 'de Catullo Ennecon imitator', ^{Seneca 1891} p. 30.

Frederick to Petronius 54, p. 261 compares
the word 'alienus' (alienus) with
'plorare' with Seneca Ep. 12.3, 'quid te delectavit
alienus moriens?'. The context is
colloquial. Spony ALL. 5.489 cites the passage
as proverbial. A comparison may be found also
in Pliny, Ep. 1.5.3, 'ut dixerit ei metus Carus,
quid tibi cum meo mortuis?' A similar use of
alienus occurs at Ep. 70.10 'alienum negotium agere'
with which compare the remark put in the mouth
of Augustus, Apoc. 10, 'Simpler meum negotium agere'

'I always run my own business'.

Phrases with agere appear frequently as colloquialisms. 'Hoc age' is an expression which was transferred from the vocabulary of Roman phraseology to become a usual colloquialism. See Ben. 3.36.2, 'Hoc age, optime invenit'; Sulla as cited at Clem. 1.12.2, 'Hoc agamus, P.C.'; Ep. 108.27 'itaque roto hoc agamus animo.' Ep. 109.10 'Eloquentiam velut umbra non hoc agamus velut.' See also for a discussion of the expression being the theme to Freytag and in Plantus and in Terence in his notes to Mil. 1114 and Pseud. 149, Landgraf, Rosc. Am. 22.00, p. 250 + p. 364, and Eloc. p. 23, Hellenius p. 172, Haenschel p. 274. Mayor to Juven. 7.20 (vol. I. pp. 278 + 437); Gudemann to Sen. Hel. 30, p. 104.

Similarly the phrases 'nihil agere' and 'aliquid agere' in certain significations are colloquial. (Haenschel p. 274). For 'nihil agere' note Ben. 1.9.1,

Et in arduo positum contingere quam diu apud se est.
Similarly we have 'impos sui' Ep 83.10 for which
please see the full discussion by Schmidt *ibid.*
1.637; 'nihilominus mentis suae non est' Epoc. 7.3
and Ep 1.2. *Impos sui* is an expression occurring in Cicero's orations (Rso
20.28), Livy (cf. *Supra* p. 71.12 and *Draccon*
to 4.40.3) Celsus and Curtius (cf. Müttzell to Curt.
2.19.6) *Ad imitationem Seneca* uses *Impos sui*
S. 2.2.1 and for the opposite *Ad imitationem Seneca*
Sibi' S. 11.8.3 with which compare Livy 1.41.5 'ad
se sibi'. For physical recovery Seneca says 9.
104.6 'repetivi Ego iam me'. On the phrase 'apud
se esse' see in general Rebling p.12, Guericke p.
62 and for late Latin Börsch Ital. p.384, *Ant.*
spoken Schmidt against the others for the
phrase not distinguishable.

The question of indefinite

which Epictetus. I think must be personified. I am not
at all sure it may be colloquially translated. 'You wish
better fortune, by wishing me poor'; Ep. 2.4.7, 'nihil
in illis est quod sitis, cum sitis desideratis melius fortune'

Ep. 7.4.22, 'nihil agitis, inquit, quod negatis.' The
personal use of this phrase is not necessarily
confined to the second person (Landgraf, Rosc.
An. p. 364.) but Equally appears ^{with} the third,

Compare Ep. 9.4.5, 'ubi aliqua res occaecat animum..

nihil agit qui praecipit, 'to see time'; Ep. 10.9.6,

'detrahe illi vim propriam et nihil agit, 'he

will be useless'; Ep. 11.3.17, 'virtus per se nihil agit

sed cum bene sit. This impersonal use occurs

also at Ep. 1.2.2, although I doubt whether it is

faciunt; Ergo tale praecipitandi genus nil agit' and,

impersonally, at Ep. 9.1.55 'sed nil agit, si ignoramus

quid sit virtus, 'it will amount to nothing'. See

further examples at Rev. 4.8.2, D. 12.11.2.

With this expression for 'fruitless' it is

Compare the proverbial phrase. Nig. 7.11.1, 'cunctus
inertis trachin.' with which Sisy (all 9.53) compares
the. of rep. 'cunctus inertis trachin.' ~~Ep. 7.11.1~~
further examples.

The opposite of this phrase is aliud agere
which has the general meaning 'to be busy' from
which is easily derived its other signification 'to
be indifferent to the point at issue' For the first
meaning, see Nib. 6. 5.2, 'quodcumque aliud agere, minus
relaxabitur'; Ep. 10.5.7, 'conscientia aliud agere non
patitur'. Ep. 99.6, 'qui a rogo recedunt et statim aliud
agerint'. In the sense of indifference, Nib. 11.11.1, 'cotidie
~~passa sunt. Sisy. Nib. 11.11.1~~
funera; nec tamen aliud agimus? Rev. 4.4.1, 'cuncti
aversi a mundo aliud agitant... nihil agit';
Ep. 1.1 shows the two phrases side by side. Sisy
also uses 'aliud agere' impersonally, Ep. 7.1.7
'aliud agitur'. A more colloquial form is
'alias res agere' (cf. Sisy. 1.1.1, 'alias res agere')

Schmalz (nicht-Ric. Br. p. 122) holds as
colloquial the expressions bene or male agere if followed
by the preposition 'cum' instead of the dative. Such
expressions are not infrequent in Seneca; so bene
agere cum at Dial. 7.2.1, 'bene cum rebus humanis
agitur' Ep. 7.1, 'bene cum rebus humanis agitur';
tecum agitur; Ep. 104.8 'O quam bene cum quibusdam
ageretur si'; Ep. 124.12, 'bene agitur cum senectute';
but Dial. 6.20.6, 'nomine illi bene actum foret?'
So with melius, Ep. 99.10, 'melius agi cum eo'; Ep.
88.7, 'melius cum illo ageretur'; Dial. 6.12.3, 'melius
actum est tecum?'. As a variant to bene^{agere}, note Ep.
11.1, 'placuit mihi agere cum rebus humanis
melius quam cum rebus divinis'.

With male agere only Dial. 1.3.12, 'male
cum illo actum est', while at Ep. 97.16 he says
'male de nobis actum est'. For further examples
of bene agere see Ep. 52.3, 76.2.

Quid agis? is an ordinary conversational

phrase corresponding to the English expression 'What
are you up to?' Seneca uses it at Dist. 8. 1.4,
'quid agis, Seneca?'; Ep. 48. 8, frag. 14, Ben. 7. 10. 1,
'quid agis, Atrixia?' So 'quid ago?' St. J. 6. 20. 1.
With these phrases compare Cicero Cat. 1. 11
'M. Tulli quid agis?' More frequently in conver-
sation the phrase refers to the meaning of
the Greek τι πράττεις 'how are you doing?' as
in Plautus frequently, in Cicero's Epistles, 'quid
agit, Atrixia te, Attica nostra' Attic. 13. 13. 3; 13. 15. 1
Fam. 9. 11; 9. 17, Horace Sat. 1. 9. 44 'quid agis,
dulcissime rerum?' and the vulgate, Ephes. 6. 21
etc.

Lastly, with Seneca's expression Ep. 9. 12, 'non
agitur nunc, inquit, nunc de hoc' compare Terence
Heaut. 476, 'non nunc pecuniā agitur', 'It's no
question of money.'

Ep. 1. 1 'Seneca quid nunc in mentem
venit' (cf. Ep. 115. 1 'atque tunc...')



phrase so frequent in Cicero's correspondence for which
the finer expression is 'quod in mentem venit,'
Compare ^{12.12}Attic. 1. 12. 4, 1. 1. 7. 2, ¹Fam. 7. 10 (Süpfle-
Dicksch. m. l.). The phrase appears again in 12. 24. 5. See Landgraf (Seru. colid. p. 318.), Tröschlin,
(Sitzungsbericht Bayr. Akad. 1882 p. 452.). For the
vulgar noun 'bucca' cf. Hörtung 1882 for romance
(cf. Ep. 15. 9, 'buccae edentis observet' France but not Suisse see also [†]conf.

Schmalz (Antib. I. 314) discusses the phrase 'dona concentric', which appears at Ben. 1.8.8, 2.28.2, 7.1.1; D. 1.2.4, 11.10.6; Ep. 9.20, 17.9, 7.5.1, 88.7, 107.10, 120.1 and 121.1. The phrase belongs to the Colloquial sphere and is found in Varro, Cato, Ovid, Pliny mai. and min., Quintilian, Suetonius, and Apuleius. See further Holstein, p. 23, and Opitz (Spec. lex. arg. lat. p. 3), Draeger (Handb. d. phil. Lexik. v. Lat. u. Griech. p. 100).

Varro, Tiberiuschheim Pers. I. 1889 p. 7.

From the ordinary covering of a town

most common the expression of Ep. 10.1, 'te salutem
mentem bonam volens habere animam' as a formula.
1). 'propitius' appears in Plautus (Miles Gloriosus, 1.1.105
and 1.1.106) and in Terence (Eunuchus, 1.1.105
p. 285 and Mazon to Ter. 10.336). Similarly Seneca
Says Ep. 110.1, 'te saluto et iubeo habere mentem
bonam. hoc est propitios deos omnia' a mingling
of this phrase with one given in Plautus Mil. 700 L.
'di tibi propitii sunt' (Loring ad loc). Compare
further Pl. 1.1.105, 'felix quod tunc deus
propitius' and Terence Eunuchus 1.1.105, 'quod
varissimum est, amari' (as in Plautus), see
A. Collingwood (Etude sur Petronie, Paris 1872) p. 56

Propitius. Pl. 1.1.105 'felix quod tunc deus
propitius' and Terence Eunuchus 1.1.105 'quod
varissimum est, amari'. This phrase appears
in colloquial passages, in Plautus, Act. 109, most
likely Pl. 1.1.105, Terence Phorm. 100, Rud. 328, Eun. 105

... *verbis* ... but also in the ...
Quint. 7.3, Ver. 1.112 (Stellenth, p. 140) and Laet 15.
Orat. 53, Livy 26.50.11, 30.17.12 (see Ballas p. 37
...
Landgraf. Sem. Oct. p. 327, and Autib 1.332.

Concepis verbis. Apoc. 1 'verbis conceptis
confirmavit', may be compared with Petronius 133,
'Conceptissimis verbis'; so 115. (Collignon p. 310, Coars
p. 1). Petronius varies the phrase at c. 21, 'relig
mirabit verbis'. Seneca again cites the phrase at Ep.
97, 'Conceptis ...
the expression was ...

It may perhaps be colloquial the use
of concepis for prope in the phrase ...
Apoc 9. when the alternative should be ...
This same expression, which may be paralleled
with the English use of 'in words',

for moral delinquencies is elsewhere found in
Pliny Ep. 5.21.6, and CIL 1.1438 (cf. Müller ATL.3.238).
Elsewhere Seneca uses prava, Ep. 98.3, 'corrigit prava
falsum. composit Ep. 10, 'non est regula prava
non corrigis, or depravata 94.30, 'depravata corrigis'.
The opposite expression is 'recta' in Ep. 95.39. c. 3^{to} curam.
(2)

At Ep. 105. in speaking disdainfully of 'comptulos
iuvenes', Seneca uses the expression 'de capsula
totos' which is evidently colloquial. This appears
not only from the meaning, but also from the
use of the preposition 'de' so favored in the
sermo plebeius: cf. D. 9.1.5, 'non ex arcu
pullum'.

At Ep. 95.3. Seneca says, 'tibi in gentem epistolam
inpingam quam si iuvenes leges, dicas: Epo mihi
est'. In this phrase compare Plautus
Casin. 501, 'qui hoc mihi contulit', C. 1, p. 10.

337
Cicero ^{ad} Fam. 2.16.3, molestias contrahere; attic 11.24.1 'cussa
Cat. 4.5.9 'negotium'

Suspension is to be found in the Latin language. Suspension
circumspice an expression which Schmalz (nicht-Gi.
187. p. 106) holds colloquial. This view is substantiated
by the words of Seneca, Ben. 5.7.6, 'dicere solennius
'Sine loquar mecum', which is an allied expression.
that he uses frequently Ep. 8.6, 10.1; 26.7; 27.1, 27.6;
Dial. 1.2. So 'tecum loqui': Ep. 68.6 'ipse tecum loquaris';
Ep. 102.28; 'secum loqui', Ep. 105.6. But this periphrasis is
more usual and striking with ^{the} verbs 'cogitare,
volvare, volutare' &c. 'Cogitare mecum' is found
at Ep. 53.5, 80.2; D. 7.28.1; Ep. 80.3, 'illud revolve me';
Ep. 112.9, 'haec exgo tecum ipse verba'; Ep. 13.6, 'circum-
spice tecum' singulos; Ep. 14.8; Ep. 102.28, 'imaginare
tecum'; D. 10.3.3, 'repete memoria tecum'; Ep. 21.1,
'Exigo mecum'; Ep. 81.10, 'secum examinabit'; Ep. 59.4,
'mecum respicio'; Ep. 31.1, 'quae tecum in ...'

Such phrases occur frequently in the comic poets, particularly in the expressions *cum animo volens*, which Seneca does not use, his nearest approach to it being 'proprie animo tuo' Ben. 6.30.1., such phrases ^{and} appear throughout the literature, even in late Latin; cf Minucius Felix 1.1 'cum animo tuo recensere'. See on the question, Loring, ¹⁰ Most. 687, Spengel to Rhenus 11.2. 30 + 300, Hildebrand to Apuleius Met. 6.31. p. 443, and Pers. II. 150 + 164.

Certa, clara affus Apoc. 1. Such examples of alliteration are not uncommon in the comic poets. The same phrase occurs again in Pers. 10.2. of happy words not only, see also Pers. 10.2. 2. For a further example cf the discussion of alliteration 7.13.

curae sibi esse or habere is a phrase which occurs with very often in the comic poets.

of his correspondents; Fam. 8.8.10, Attic 4.16.1, 5.13.2;
O. 2.3; 12.37.2 and 3; 12.49.2; 14.19.3; 15.3.1 &c. Further
in Varro, Bellum Hispaniense 2.4, Ling. 25.13.3, (Bellus
p. 39) *Stepos* Attic. 20.4 (Stipperdey - *Lupus* a & loc.) Petron.
ius 71. In Seneca ep. 88.23, 'quibus curae est' D. 4.35.5,
'neque enim illi se tegere curae est' which is varied
at S. 6.24.4, 'tibi sollicitudine erit'. So with 'habere'
but without the ^{second} dative Ben. 2.4.3 'hoc itaque curae
habere'. For the Ciceronian use see Burg, p. 21,

To vulgar exaggeration must be ascribed
the words 'dissiliis risu'. Ep. 113.26, a phrase appearing
elsewhere in African, Siliac, Roman, African
and Arabians. See Fickelander to Petr. 61 + cf. c. 24
'non dissiliis risu'. Siliac p. 17. Roman
p. 20. Arabians p. 17. Roman p. 17. Arabians
Dial 1.4.10 'dissiliis cruditate'. See Fickelung p. 17, and
Otho rumpere 1. /
Arabians p. 17.

Seneca very frequently uses phrases with
the preposition de and the neuter of a personal
pronoun. I have discussed such expressions at
Turz. II. 200, and cited Plant mil. 905, Men. 149, Bacch. 64,
Pisc. Fam. 4.3.5, Atti. 16.16 and passages from Cicero's
Orations (see e.g. 1.1.105, 1.1.106) (cf. Drakenbrock to
4.60.4) Pliny's Ep. and Justin. Such forms are
especially usual in inscriptions as 'de suo facien-
dum' see CIL I. 1203, 1206, 1236, 1270, 1207 (dat) 1463
In Seneca with de meo Ep. 8.7 'id non de meo fit';
Rhet. 1.9.1, 'Et quia de tuo non possum, de meo dabo';
but Ep. 88.11, 'aliquid ex meo abradens', since the
verb here denotes mere separation. With de tuo,
see Ep. 23.1, 'ad rem bonam spectat et de tuo
gaudet' but Ep. 72.7, 'is suo gaudet'; 33.7 'aliquid
Et de tuo profer'; Dial. 10.3.3, 'quam exiguum tibi
de tuo abradens est. Rhet. 1.9.1 'de tuo dabo'.
'de tuo' is also used in Ep. 1.1.105, 'de tuo dabo'.
Eam de suo redimet; Ep. 77.8, 'de tuo dabo'.

-facilis mihi et liberalis, Etiam cum de suo fieret; Ren.
6.35.4, 'ut illi de suo solvere'; Ren. 7.6.2, 'ut dare illi
de suo dicimus'; Ren. 7.4.1, 'quicquid datur, de suo datur;
de alieno, Ep. 10.7, 'de alieno liberalis sum', Clem.
1.20.3; [†]but 72.4, 'Ex alieno pendet' where the idea of
payment is no longer prominent. This idea
of payment may be observed in most of the cita-
tions. At Ep. 10.4, 'nihil illum de alieno rogaturus
est' and Dial. 10.3.3, 'quam siquid tibi de tuo relic-
tum est' the phrase is nearly equivalent to a question
of possession. These phrases are directly borrowed
from business phraseology and make especially
prominent the use of the preposition 'de' as a
substitute for 'ex' in the language of conversation.
See further Traut Plin. Ep. 6.4 -

dictatio, Apoc. 13. This expression which

appears first in Apoc. 13. 10 (1877) 117.00

It is also found in Apoc. 13. 10 (1877) 117.00

cf. 13. 20.5 'de bonis fidei numeris' and see also Apoc. 13. 20.5 'de bonis
fidei numeris'.

not need be, whenever it appears, argue a conscious
imitation of the Vergilian phrase. Otto (dicere 5, p. 112*)
cites Horace Sat. 2. 2 80, Petronius 131, Rutilianus Mar-
cellinus 17. 8. 4, to which Friedländer adds passages
from Statius, Silius, and Apuleius, (to Pet. 74 p. 313),
and Spony ALL. 9. 60, from Phaedrus and Sulpicius.
It also occurs in Gregory of Tours (Bonet p. v. 6),
and in glosses, gloss. Sangall. 912 *elic to citius:*
quam dici potest? (Warren p. 154). The expression
thus appears frequently in poetry and in prose
may be considered a colloquialism well accepted
and frequently employed. For similar comparison
see Comparison of *appetere* p. 310.

Schmalz, (Ozin. Ball. p. 49) notes the joining
of modus and finis at Fam. 10. 32. 1 and
cites a similar passage from Plautus, Ter-
tullian, Hor. Sat. and Front. To these add Senec.
Ep. 57. 13; *line modo, line fine*.

the phrase sine fine Waefflin (ZLL 1.364) holds that
its popularity came from its use in Vergil Aen.

It may be surmised however that Seneca
does not use the phrase. That it was no offense
to Seneca's ear is shown by his frequent use.

Ep 70.19; Dial. 10.5.1; St. p. 6.32.8; 6.1.6; Apor 14.11.

Though he apparently avoids it at Od. 2, 'sine ulla

fine' Dial. 10.5.1; 'sine ulla fine' p. 6.32.8

The same phrase appears in Ovid and in late Latin
in Sidulius (cf. Huemer's Index) Evidently borrowed
from Vergil. In prose as Waefflin shows it is found
in Val. Max Sen. rhet. & Pliny mai. I am inclined
to believe that in this phrase we have what
in Vergil's time at least was a current phrase.

Similarly Seneca uses 'bellis pulchris' Ben. 1.4.1,
which from the use of bellus signifying 'beautiful'
(ZLL 1.3.400) may have had a Senecan origin.

Waefflin (Der Reim im Lateinischen ZLL 3. p. 365)
shows how frequently Seneca uses the phrase.

used in magic formulae which plainly come from the popular language. See Antik. 1.543³⁸³, Beugmüller p. 87.

'fac si quid facias' Beu. 2.5.2, is a colloquial phrase which is found also in Martial 1.47.1. Compare for similar impatient expression Plautus Truc. 2.8. 'Age si quid agis' (Lorenz ad loc.); Stich. 734, 'bibe si bibis'. Seneca himself cites the phrase as an expression of impatience. With somewhat similar feeling Pliny says Ep. 7.25.1, 'Expectatus scribo quod scribo'. Compare also Seneca Apoc. 2, 'fac quod faciendum est'.

Fors, fortuna, Dial. 10.7.9 (cf. certa, clara) is peculiar to the Seneca collection. See Lorenz & Beugmüller 287, Beugmüller Binem. Argen p. 71. Antik. 1.543.

L. 7.8.4, 'aut Ego fallor aut regnum est'. Such a use of 'fallor aut' which appears

Dist. II. 11. 1, 'aut fallor aut fortuna coepit redire' is
not found in Cicero or Caesar. but turns up again
in Petronius C. 141, 'aut fallor aut fortuna coepit
redire.' Ovid three times uses 'fallor au,' Ex Pont 2.8.21,
'Fallor au irati mihi sunt?', Amor 3. 124, Met. 13.64. 1.
The phrase commonly belongs to the free expression
of the sermo cotidianus. Here also we may include
the parenthetical, 'si fallor' Ep. 14. 3 ('Nunc nisi fallor'
which also uses 'fallor' 14. 3. 14).
See 'nisi fallor?' Compare Livy 2. 10.

Hercules Erim, qui videret ferrum suum in igne esse Apoc
9.6 is to my mind more a colloquial than a
proverbial phrase. See Otto, ferum 3. p. 25.

It phrase which must have been previously em-
ployed is found at Ep 12.2 'quod intra nos sit'.
This still survives in the familiar French 'entre
nous'. Parallels, strange to say, do not figure

but Cicero ^{ad} Attic. 2. 4. 1, says, 'Serapionis librum ad me
misisti - quod inter nos liceat dicere - millesimam
partem non excedat.'

Infitias ire: D. 2. 2. 1, 'non itis infitias,' occurs
frequently in the comic poets but not in Cicero
or Caesar who use 'infitiari'. In Livy it occurs
only in the first decade, 6. 40. 4; 9. 9. 4; 10. 10. 8
(Stacey p. 62) except at 31. 33. 9 in a speech (Schmidt
II. p. 25) Scipio uses it Epam. 10. 4, Hann. 1. 1 (Stip-
ley-Dupuis ad loc.) and later it occurs in Tacitus
a single time, Ann. 15. 2. 9 in a speech, in Suetonius
3. 7. 3, Front. Bell. dig, Claud. Mam. in Ant. 16 p.
Livy, 10. 34 p.

Ex - consider even in this sp. 8 p. 6
Evidently a colloquialism since this verb readily
lends itself to such expressions, as for example,
in the sense of 'rex' it occurs in Ter Act 807,
Eun. 445 Cic. Attic. 6. 2; 13. 12, Ovid in the *Metamorphoses*

With its use here we may compare the use of
'mordicus' in Cicero *Tul.* 4.2.78 'orba tunc mordicus',
Acad. 2.16.51.† 'Frenos mordere' *Diab.* 7.17.11, is also
added to Otto, *Primum*, p.146. Lehnard (p.11) holds
that this phrase which appears in *Brutus*² *Fam.*
11.23.2 had slipped from poetic diction into the
Colloquial language. See also *Epitz*, p.19, *Antib.*
1.338, and of Verg. *Aen.* 4.135.

The ablative of 'mens' modified by an adjective
is, as is well known, the origin of the French
adverbs in -ment (see *Hortwig* *unser altes Deutsch* 1)
and the whole phrase comes to have the force
of a simple adverb. Traces of this construction
appear in Seneca and become very frequent
in late Latin; see *Hölzer* p.428 for many examples
in *It. Romanica* and *Leipzig* for *Reptilien*.

ALL. 9.564. In Seneca we find, *Clem.* 2.6.2,
'tranquilla mente faciet', *Diab.* 7.2.1,

† See *ALL.* 1.104 + 3.261.

'honeste mente'; Ep 99.23, 'paterna mente', but Ben. 1.13.2, 'mente-ranissima'. Sandgraf (Caesar und seine Fortsetzer, p. 56) remarks on the use of hac mente = hoc concilio, as not favored by Caesar on Iulius and rare in Cicero Phil. 1.6; har. resp. 33; Vatini 30. But it occurs in the Bell. Alex. 58.2, Bell. Afric. 19.2 in Horace Sat. 2.2.90 and 100 frequently (of Appian's Reg. 1.1.4.4.). For Seneca see Ben. 1.6.1, 'qua mente fiat.' Both these usages are doubtless colloquial.

Incommodum, Ep. 70.21; 117.23 is held colloquial or archaic by Sandgraf, serm. cotid. 278; see also his remarks, Caesar und seine Fortsetzer p. 33.

Compare further on the phrase, Loring to Pseud. 612. Schmalz Rhein. Pall. p. 50 with added literature. Reinhold p. 51.

Ep 81.25 'manifestum etiam conuiventi'.

This is the opposite expression to 'apertis oculis', N. 9.9.2. 'nisi quidam ... apertis oculis'

mann 17, Die Münder d. It. p. 235, Antik. 2. 3. 3.

leui mann - It. q. 7. 32. 4, cf. Quintil. decl. 12. 11, 'leui

quod auit mann offensa.' This is varied by 'tenui
mann', Ben. 7. 10. 4 - Lucan also uses 'facili mann',

B. 1. 7. 2; Ep. 12. 1. 5; 'circa manuz' Ep. 8. 1. 2, 'habet tam

circuitu mann in beneficiis', Ep. 90. 9, Diab. 5. 14. 3.

For leui mann cf. Otto, manus 14, p. 212, and Weyman,
ALL. 8. 405.

+ Lo summam mann inquit', Ep. 12. 4; cf. Ep.

7. 17, 11. 9. The same phrase occurs in Juvenal
and Lactantius (Otto manus, 18. p. 212, ALL. 8. 405).

Cicero, Brut. 33. 126, uses 'ultimam mann'
with similar meaning which appears in Virgil,
Ovid, Lucan, and Petronius; c. 118. Hieronymus

in Const. prof. dicit: summam et ultimam

mannam esse manum, namque Epistolam

'the finishing touch'

sub mann quod auit nascatur, Ep. 71;

See Schmalz, Antik. 2. 42 and also Otto

literature Lüpfer-Böckel to Fam. 23.2, Seneca

also says in the same work, Ep. 1.11, 'in manu'

Compuer Plautus, mit. 8.3, 'sub manus crescere',

mit. 1143, Petronius and Tacitus (Gustman to Dial. 3, p. 7)

ad manum, 'licet ad manum sit', Ep. 23.2, occurs

frequently; Ep. 4.11; 70.14, D. 4.29.3. N. 9.1.3.9.

See Lüpfer. 2.52, and Müggel to Curt. 8.29.

in manu esse meaning 'in my power' Burg. p. 69

and Gebhard (p. 54 N.) believe colloquial. See

also Long & Nott. 9.11, mit. 8.3, Dial. 3, p. 7

Priv. 104. Seneca says Ep. 51.9, 'in manu mea

sit'; Dial. 10.9.1, 'in manu fortunae positum est'

mit. 1143. He also says Ep. 1.11, 'in manu'

non Ep. 117.22, 'in tua manu est'; Clem. 1.1.2

'in mea manu posita.' Ut 90.3.7, 'non erit in

manu rep. It seems to be only a variation

to ad manum. Compuer further Lüpfer.

in manibus occurs frequently, Ep. 44.9, 'inque

negotium in manibus est', Ep. 8.9, 24.22; 11.13

This phrase also occurs in Caesar B.C. 2.14.7 and in
Vergil's *Aeneid* 1.10.7, 'hanc villam
inter manus meas crevit', with which expression
cf Tacitus Dial 3. (Gudeaman page 10. So Ep. 72.1,
'Tunc istud in manus sumam', D. 11.11.5, 'in manus

~~manu facere~~ Ep. 52.6, 'quidam manu, quidam
~~manu facere~~ - cf Ep. 58.32, 'spoket facilius
Senectus extrema et finem non opporiri sed
manu facere'; Ep. 115.2, 'oratio cultus animi est:
si circumtorta est et fucata et manu facta';
Ben. 6.41.1, 'hoc discamus beneficia debere recipere
et occasiones reddendorum observare, non ma-
facere'; Dial. 5.12.1, 'magna pars quicquid manu
recipit' Seneca is probably referring to the met-
aphorical use of the phrase in the common
- The 'manu facere' is an old phrase in Latin
of the manus 22 p 27. of the 18th century

Livy 3.20.5 says, 'supinus deinde tendens manus',
 with which Stacey (p. 32) compares Virgil Aen. 3.170
 'stans ed. 3.23.1' (see Müller, Cicerone Livy Bk II. p.
 148). Seneca uses the phrase 'manibus in coelum
 subleatis', Ben. 4.4.2; 'tunc mox accepisse beneficium
 ad coelum extollere' (Livy, extollere, Stacey p. 32);
 Ep. 41.1 'manus elevandas ad coelum', see Autib. 1.40.1.
 The phrase 'manus ad coelum' is also found in

for verbs. Compounded with ex, see verbs with ex-p. 175.

For other phrases we may note 'iniecere
manus' (cf. Autib. 2.52) which occurs often Ep. 1.2;
 34.2; 77.6; 104.1; 108.12; Dial. 9.6.2; 9.16.3. 7.23.2;
 Ben. 4.14.2; Apoc. 13.1; 'iniecisti manus', Dial. 2.5.7;
 Ben. 6.30.1 'iniecisti, ut ita dicam, manus exivit';
 'manus illis admoovere' Ep. 82.12 in a metaphorical
 sense, in which signification, Holstein (Livy Ep. 1.
 25) calls it a poetic construction; 'oculis
 manibus', Dial. 10.14.5; see Meunier. C.L.L. 1.

'manus emserere' a military phrase in Sall. Cic. Nep.
and Livy; at Ep. 13. 1. 'manus dare' as a gladiatorial
term will be discussed later under the head.

Cf. purely proverbial phrases Seneca
shows, 'longae manus', Ep. 82, 5, 'non habet, ut put-
amus, fortuna longas manus'; cf. Otto, manus 4, and
Keyman, A. L. 8. 400 to which add Ep. 111, 4 'Quidni
Contentus sit Eo usque crescere quos manus fortuna
non porrigit?'; 'manus manuum L. met.', Apoc. 9. 6
which appears to have been used in colloquial
speech and is put in the mouth of Seneca in Petron-
ius c. 45. (cf. Otto, manus 3) - See also Otto, manus 6.

These examples indicate how often Seneca
employs metaphorical expressions with common
words. But the manus must be judged
from the testimony of Seneca himself or from
the evidence of other authors. In principle
however, it may be noted that the Sermo
Cotidianus favored expressions with the

noun in the ablative preceded by an adjective as
'plena manu, levi manu, facili manu' where the
phrase has the force of a simple adverb; compare
the remarks on 'mente' and note a similar feeling
in English in the expressions 'with a high hand, with
a free hand'.

Bury (p. 60) notes as belonging to the sermo cotidianus
the expression 'michi res est cum aliquo' where the
vulgar substitute 'negotium is' also frequently
employed (Schmalz, *Rein. Phil.* p. 46), with which
compare the use of English 'job'; cf Tacitus, *Diab.* 18.
'tecum mihi, materne, res est' but in the same chap-
ter. ~~more such common expressions~~ such
phrases occur frequently in the comic poets. (See
Löring to *Pseud.* 368 and *Most.* 653, Wagner to
Terence *Heaut.* 742, and Dziatzko to *Thom.* 980)
in Cicero's *Ep. Attic.* 1.10.10; 2.11; *Fam.* 13.1.2 (cf
Düpper-Böckel *ad loc.*), 15.10.2 and c.

in his works (Zauschke p. 271), in Caecilius, *Fam.* 8.8.9,
(Burg p. 60) and Aemilius Pollio, in Livy (Ballus p. 96); cf.
Petronius c. 90, 'neque, inquam, quis tibi res cum isto morbo
facit'. Dial. 18. Pliny Ep. 1.5.3 in late Latin in
Ennodius c. II. 449, Minucius Felix 4.4 (cf. Harkel's
Index). For Seneca we observe that he prefers
the form with 'negotium', Ep. 21.1, 'cum istis tibi
esse negotium indicat'; Ep. 48.14, addressing his brother,
'cum vero tibi negotium est'; [†] Ben. 2.17.4, 'Et cum
exercitatio et doctō negotium est'; Dial. 10.18.5,
'Cum vultis tibi humano negotium est', cf. Ep. 9.15.
In such places he also substitutes *negotium* for *negotia*
Ep. 21.1, 'maximum negotium humani habitus, quod est
studium', Dial. 7.2.5, 'quanto minus negotii habeas cum
fratribus tuis'. For the use of 'negotium' see the
discussion of the word under *negotium* p. 115.

Again, with ellipse, Seneca says
Ep. 51.6 'quis mihi cum istis calentibus studiis?'
Compare Cic. *Attic.* 1.16.10, 'quis, inquit, homini

he uses 'nil' or 'nihil'; Ep. 94.53, 'illi nil cum adultera
esse debere'; Ep. 113.31, 'nihil sit illi cum ambitione';
and 'multum', Ep. 20.2, 'non multum sibi esse cum
corpore'; Ep. 78.10, 'multum illis cum corpore fuit'.
See further on the question, Schmalz, *Ant. 2* 127.

With Ep. 79.7, 'aut Ego te non novi aut
Aetna tibi salivam movet' compare Petronius
c 58 where one of the convivas says, 'aut Ego non
me novi aut non deridebis' and 75, 'nostime'.
Seneca also uses the phrase 'si te bene novi' at
Ep. 16.7 and 18.3 which may be paralleled with
Cic. ^{ad} Fam. 10.23.1, 'Lepidum pulchre noram'; *Phil.*
13.47, 'bene me novit', Balbus in Cic. *Tull.* 9.7 B.2,
& 'Caesarem bene novi' *Rosc. Am.* 20, 'si Ego hos
similes' *Verres* 2.1.10 & 2.1.11.
Similarly with 'pulchre' for 'bene' as in Seneca
Ben. 5.24.2, '(ut) hominem pulchre per nos agamus';

Compare Plautus *Tr. Fam.* 10.23.1; Cic. *Fam.* 11.3.3,
Hor. Sat. 1.9.61-2, 'michi carum et illum / qui pulcher
nosset', or 'optime', Seneca Ep. 77.5, compare Cicero
Phil. 13.47 (see *merquet Lex.*) Such phrases are evi-
dently colloquial. With this use of 'pulcher' we
may also note the expression at Ben. 7.4.8, 'cum
pulcherrime quid a nobis dicatur, intelligent'

Dial. 2.0.4, 'non est quod dubites an at-
tollere se homo natus supra humana possit',
Compare Martial 4.83.4; 'nequisquam libens nec
tibi natus homo est', and Apoc. 1.1, 'aut regem
aut fatum nasci oportet.' Such phrases
with *natus* occur in colloquial passages.
So 'nemo natus' is found in Plautus (Löring
to most 402) and in Cicero's Epp. (Süpfl
Böckel to *Fam.* 4.5.4). Again in Apoc
Apoc 3.2, 'nemo enim unquam illum natum
putavit' Compare Otto, *nasci* 2. p 238. *3. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.*

5. Rhetor. c. 28 p. 277. Cuius-Lorng all. p. 7. With
 Epoc. 11. 'natus dis inimicis' cf similar phrases
 in Plant. Ter. Hor. Pers. Phaedr. Curt. cited in
 Otto, deus 7, p. 110, Wyss p. 7. and Lorng to p. 110.
 252 Similar expressions are, 'iatis dis', Ben. 6.30.1,
 'iatis dis, propitius, moriendum est' St. q. 2. v. 9. 4;
 cf. Petr. 134. and for the opposite - idem see Ep. 101.3,
 'Quod hinc optes nisi deos faciles'. Which should
 be added to Otto. In his note at p. 110, Otto mentions
 the fact that the expression in Cic. ad Attic. 1. 10. 6,
 'nisi qui nos deus respexerit', 7. 1. 2, 'nisi idem
 deus respexerit'; 16. 12. 1, 'nisi qui deus -- substat' are
 mere phrases. For a similar meaning of 'respiciat'
 in Seneca cf verbs, and see St. q. 1. 10. 3; v. 7. 3. 3, v. 7. 3. 3;
 Ben 17. 11

omnibus rebus omissis or relictis are colloquial
 see Spengel ^{Ter.} Adel. 412, Köhler Bent. p. 41,
 Otto, res. 4, p. 248. In this passage, in '2',
 + note 2 asyndeton.

may be substituted for 'res' as Lucretius says Lib. 1. 34,
'omnibus negotiis relictis', and for 'res' At N. 9. 0. 32. 12
He says 'omnibus omissis. Hac annus, Lucili, meditare,'
If I understand correctly the meaning of the phrase

is varied by the use at S. 10. 7. 4 of 'relictis omnibus
impedimentis'; at 7. 4 'nunc omissis nugis me-
tamorpha' Lant. [Compare also the expressions 'omissi-
argumentis', Ep 94. 52, 'omissis qual' Ep 108. 27, 'ois

similar ablative absolutes consisting of a
single participle see Beetz p. 41 who notes
and collects a number of examples from
Horace's *Satires* and *Epistles*; 'remotis strophis
ac fucis' Ep 2.6.5. See also Ep 1.12.3, 'relictis
Anchylis', Ep 10.8.12, 'relictis ambiguitatibus
et obscuris et inane verborum'

'stictus nugarum'; ἀποκ. γ, is apparently a colloquial
-phrase; compare Peta 71 + 126. It may be noted
that the word 'nugarum' is also found in the same
context in the same text.

frequently in colloquial passages. Vergil, Ovid, and
Tacitus do not use the word nor does it occur in Sallust
or Nepos. Plautus uses it fourteen times; it occurs
in Terence, in Cicero rarely, Mil. 50, Fest. 24, Div.
2.30 Parad. 26, in Petronius 55, 63, 71, 130 and
'nugax' 52 (65), and is very frequent in Martial
(nineteen times cf. Friedl. Index). 'Nugalis' occurs
in Romance, Nötung 5670. Seneca uses 'nugae' at
Ep. 7.4, 17.30 Apoc. 7 and 'nugatorium' at N. Q. 6.2.3, Ep. 31.

Ep. 8.21, 'uno quoque sunt etc.' This phrase appears
in Terence, Andr. 90, Phorm. 624, Cicero, de Amic.
23.86. Vergil Aen. Cret. vul. Max. Laet. Amicus.
Marcell. Compare Otto. 32.11, p. 207, Weyman. A.L.
8.34 + 407. The phrase may be placed among
the first 3000 words.

At Ep. 30.19, Seneca says, 'ne tam longas Epistulas
peiusquam mortem oderis'. The same

such ^{in general} adverbs to intensify, the verb is taken up by
Kand. Durz. III. 283 and commented upon at length
by Schmalz (Zeits. f. d. kl. Phil. p. 44) to whose list of citations
may be added Cic. Attic. 14. 1. 2, 'male me cōrit'
with the explanation of the passage ^{et cetera}
from Clem. 1. 18. 2 'velut Pollionem peris oderat
'quam servi sui', and see Wacke's Comp. 1. 1. With
'peris vexabar', Ep. 53. 3, compare Cic. Ros. Am. 60
peris vexat. See further the same in
Brix to Capt. 134, Fritsche to Hor. Sat. 1. 3. 45, Lippke
Böckel to Attic. 14. 1. 2, ALL 1. 9. Wacke's.

per me; Ben. 4. 40. 3, 'non est mora per me'
appears elsewhere at Ben. 1. 110, CIL 1. 198 xxv
(pe) r me (prae)torum) advocatum de mora, non
erit? Born (die Sprache des Lateinischen des
Laibach 1890) p. 29, holds the phrase to be
Colloquial, as coming from the juristic sphere--

'pace theophrasti' A.P. 3.11.4 is a polite formula of
convention. Compare Plaut. Rud. 998 'tua pace, Petr.
A.P. 3.1.7 C. Candi pace ... legum in a speech.'
C. 2 'pace vestra', see the Rubric 2.240 and 2.241.

'prudens sciensque', S. 6.17.6 - In the form, 'sciens prudensque',
this phrase occurs in Ter. Eun. 72 sic, ad Fam. 6.6.6,
S. 16.5, pro Marcell. 14. and in late Latin in Sictys and
the Vulgar Latin. See Sandgaf. *Lat. Vulg.*

Ho p. 312 scire 2.

'Invenire eadem', was apparently an ordinary ex-
pression of action or of condition which
Seneca cites twice, Ep 24. 26, 89-18.

While 'quid Ego' is very common in all early Roman
-phrase common in Cicero and Seneca 'quid
Ego est' appears to have been colloquial in
Cicero's day, as he uses it only in his early
works. See Sandgaf. *Lat. Vulg.* p. 208. Burg p. 20.
Seneca employs it not infrequently; *ibid.* 153.

Mem. 2.2.2; Dial. ^{4.5.3 (20.5)} 2.10.11; 7.13.2, 3, 4; 8.1.5; 9.16.2;
K. G. 3.27.5; Ep. 1.2, 32.2; ~~10.2.2~~; 97.10 - [at K. G.
1.5.6 he says 'quid ego fit' Ep. 10.17; 'quid ego hoc est?']
See further Baumüller p. 57.

Petronius shows a decided fondness for the
phrase uozumman which occurs fourteen
times, ten in the speeches of freedmen. (See
Legebade p. 8, Fricoländer to c. 31 p. 108, Legebade-
Lommatsch Lex.) The same expression occurs in
Cicero in ad Fam. 8.4.4 and is dismissed as a
colloquial expression by Burg p. 62, Epit. p. 5.
Seneca uses the phrase, Ben. 6.21.1; Dial. 8.6.5;
Ep. 31.2; 102.10; 119.7. See further Hense Misc. Phil.
III. p. 16, Hand Turz. 3.284 Landgraf Lexic. colit.
pp. 277-8. Seneca also substitutes the phrase 'uozumman' ~~with~~
with great frequency; Ep. 1.4.4; 1.10.4; 2.11.20; 3.1.1;
5.1.2; 5.6.42; 6.6.9; 6.8.7; 6.21.1; 8.1.1.
See also 1.1.1, 7.11.1 and 11.1.1.

Si tibi videbor. Caesar, and Cicero in his later
writings do not employ the dative in this phrase,
but with the addition of the dative it occurs fre-
quently in Cicero's early works and in his Epistles
(Lüpfle-Böckel 5th attic 8.12.c.) and also in his
Philippic orations (Hanschild p.274). Eckhard
of an instance in colloquial use of the phrase
further remarks occur in Schmalz, nicht-tic 8.
p. 11. (Hanschild p.274, p. 275, p. 276, p. 277)
Schmalz, Bahr p. 11. A similar use is noted in
"A phrase" — "A phrase" — "A phrase"
occurs at Dial 2.5.1; A.p. 5.13.1; Epist. 3.

Ep. 11.7. utrum saltem — a colloquial
expression. Seneca may be playing on
a double meaning of the word 'saltem'. Compare
the remark of Hieronymus, Epist. 11 (Götter p. 201)
'unde sciam quid Pamphilus sit? videlicet saltem
Et saltem ducere me potuit.' 11, p. 200, compare

Crinastichos remark in Petronius c. 48, 'quicquid ad id
facit'

Saturnalia: Apoc 12, dicebam vobis. non templa
Saturnalia erunt? Compare the remark of Sappho
Petron. c. 48, 'quicquid ad id facit'
is evidently colloquial, (Colligimus p. 310). Otto p. 310.

As a customary phrase is found the expression
solet fieri 'its the usual thing' which occurs in
Petron. c. 49, deprecari tamen omnes coeperunt et
dicere "solet fieri". So Seneca, Dial. 5.14.2, 'ipse
efficit ut dici posset "solet fieri"' Ep 102. 27, 'ita
solet fieri' where ita after the colloquial usage prac-
tically stands for ut per se. Apoc. 10, hoc
ubi fieri solet? in caelo non hic

Ep 7.1, 22.3; Dial 12.3. ubi...
Ep 7.1, 22.3; Dial 12.3. ubi...

Compare Terence, Adel. 589, 'Crespho in amonot totus.' Cicero
as Fam. 15.7, Rep. 2.15.28 (see Gray to Adel. 589). Similarly
Seneca says Ben. 7.26.4; 'alius lucri totus est,' with
which compare Petron. 35 'quam totus homuncio iis est,'
Ep. 115.2 'de capenda totus.' Such phrases show how
frequent ^{was} the use in colloquial language of the word
totus (cf. asperitudo, p. 49.) Compare also Horace Sat. 1.9.2,
and for further examples see Braeger Thes. Lat. I.
For 'young and old' Seneca says that Rufus, 'in
ordinis Senatorii optaverat ne Caesar saluus rediret --
et adiecerat idem omnes et tauros et vitulos optare.'
But he compares Petron. 10, 'Cum alius pro pueris
natus illud posse taurum tollere qui vitulum sus-
tulerit.' Besides Otto's explanation of the phrase,
taurus 1, p. 241 another meaning may be perceived in
the words from the connection in which they were
spoken and from the passage in Seneca we may
infer that the expression was a common one.
The passage in Seneca Seneca 1.1.1.

Plautus frequently uses noster in the sense of 'our
own house, family, etc.' as shown by examples
in the Apollonius romance (Philologiae Apoll. p. 41.)
Compare the expressions used by Seneca Ep. 20. 1, 'Si
vixes et te dignum putas qui aliquando fias tuus,
gaudeo'; and Ep. 62. 1 'ubique sum, ibi meus sum'
(I am everywhere).

The emphatic use of vin as seen at Dial. 7. 20. 2; 'Si
vin es' occurs several times in Seneca. With this
particular phrase compare Dial. 7. 20. 2
(Weyman ALL. 8. 411) Liv. 1. 41. 2, ^{2.385} Ovid T. 6. 594, Petr.
113, Mart. 2. 698, Apul. Met. 2. 17 (Hildebrand ad loc.)
Jul. Cap. Maxim. 18. 3 (Weyman ALL. 8. 38). At Ep.
98. 14, Seneca says, 'cum vino tibi negotium est', see
Aer. Eun. 788 Sic ad Attic. 10. 7. 2 ad Quint. fr. 2. 4. 3, etc.
Epod. 15. 12, Mart. 6. 14 for similar expressions. In
the citations of Otto, Lamy, and Weyman Phaedra
added Ep. 51. 12, 'quidam vin est', and 12. 1,

'ipsum autem, ut modo et rectius ad honesta, non est laboris
adpetus?' Lippfle-Böckel to ad Attic. 13.52.2 notes a
similar usage with 'homo' in the comic poets and in
Cicero's Epistles with which compare Dial. 4.10.3 'maior
est mensura et minor hominum in quibus potest
(Sonnig all 9.64). See further Landgraf Eluc. p. 8
Schmalz nicht-Cic. Br. p. 139, and Otto ver. 1 p. 95.
Such expressions can hardly be termed formal.

At Ep. 3.1, Seneca says, 'quo modo
omnes candidatos bonos viros dicimus' and at Ep.
88.38, 'Simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti' 'O virum
bonum'. These citations show that bonus vir was
a formal equivalent to the German Herr or English
Sir. 'Bonus vir' is thus used in the comic poets; cf
Plaut. Captiv. 354, 'age tu illic procede bone viri'
where the slave jokes on the meaning of bonus - et tu use
of divinus Ep. 3.1, Mart. 6.88, Sat. Claud. 21; see Aubit 1.430, Thierschmann Epist. p. 10.
Ep. 19.9 'hic te exitus manet, nisi iam contrahes
vela' This passage is added to Otto, p. 10.
In similar 1.94.1.10

Uexküll, ALL 8.411. Otto cites Cic. ad Attic. 1. 16. — and
Hor. Od. 2. 10. 22. The origin of the expression is easily
seen, its use in prose may be held colloquial. English
shows similar phrases in 'shorten sail' or in the more
familiar allusion. *shorten sail* — *shorten sail* —
different origin.

A similar feeling lies in the expression, *in eodem*
in eodem *in eodem* *in eodem*, (p. 27. — and also
Otto, *comparat* Tac. Dial. 21, 'in eodem valetudinario'
(Eudemian p. 228). A like idea is expressed by 'in eodem
navi' which appears in Cicero *off.* and in Livy (Otto,
navis 1, p. 239.) Parallel colloquialisms exist in
English; 'in the same boat', or 'in the same way'.

'vellem quae vellem' Ep 67. 13, was a formula which is
found also in *Max Plant.* *Max* 1. 742, 'vellem ut in
vellem, *Tranio*, see Loring's note. For other expressions
with 'velle', note Ep. 20. 5, 'Eudem vellem ut Eudem in eodem'.

Ep. 107.12, 'idem velle atque idem nolle', Ep 95.18, 'Semper eadem
-velle', cf. S. 5343; Ep. 61.1. For the first two citations compare
Otho, amicitia, p. 19, and Heyman, aLL p. 74. See also remarks
on 'velit nolit' p. 412.

Otho, respicere p. 298 cito Siat. 5.43.5, 'dum respiciamus
quod sunt veracissime res, inuoluntate ident' with
which he compares Petron. 41 'dum versate, non fit'
See also Meyer p. 33. The expression is common in Latin.

On the phrase quid sibi vult see the discussion
by Landgraf aLL. 5.70 who cites a program by
Pabst 'de locutione quid sibi vult', Arnstadt, 1840.

From his study it appears that the word 'velle' was used
as he says, 'ubi dicere volumus 'quid significat'.? Some
(Per. p. 29.) considers the expression colloquial and
its appearance may also be noted in Petronius c. 90
and 90. Seneca uses the expression freely with
a noun as the subject, in the singular at Ep.

'quid tibi' inquis, ista praeparatio vult?' Ep. 10.1, 10.13, 110.15;
122.15, St. p. 1.17.1; Ben. 4.31.1; Apoc. 12.1; in the plural, Dial.
12.17.1; Ep. 83.8. In the second person we find 'quid tibi'
'voluisti' at Dial. 11.3.4, 'quid tibi vis' Ep. 14.13, 'quid mihi volui'
Ben. 4.21.5. Compare also Aul. 2.153.

E vestigio Ben. 3.23.3 is considered a colloquial
phrase by Schmalz nicht-lit. Br. p. 111, although
it is used by both Caesar and Cicero, compare English
'on the spot'. The phrase as cited here was in all
probability taken directly from Claudius Suetonius
whom Seneca is following.

Notwithstanding the abhorrence which
he expresses (Ep. 7) for the taste of his day regarding the
Amphitheatre, Seneca often refers to such exhibitions in
his letters and other works. So he says, Dial. 7.42,
in his epistolis me & interius flectendum est, 'nisi parum
non pugnant', Dial. 4.34.5. Examples might easily be

multitudo; see Stange vol. III. index under 'Theatrum'
Kaukhed (p. 209) notes that many metaphysical ex-
pressions used by the Stoics are derived
directly to the *sermo cotidianus* and cites quite a
number of examples from Seneca's Epistles.

From Seneca I have collected the following:-

gradus: 'non delectus, ne motus quidem gradus; et
Cic. ad Attic. 16.15.3 'in gradu stare', Plaut. Mil. 1389, to
Sist. 1.2.1, 'in statu manere' (see Loring to Mil. 1377. Sten-
childe p. 269); Sist. 3.19.2 'vultus in statu esse', Sist. 10.5.6
'in eadem oratione manet'. Otto, *gradus* p. 100, cites Cic. Offic.
1.23.80 'de gradu dici ut dicitur' (see also Gudeman to Tac.
Sist. 26 p. 269) where his remark that the phrase is to be
taken in the literal sense of the word is not correct.
Sen. Ep. 29.6 quotes directly from the language of the
Circus: 'non possum, inquit, tibi dicere. nescio enim
quid de gradu faciat, tamquam de cessorio inter-
to peritum'. See also Gudeman p. 269 and note further
Sist. 5.5.6 'proinde ne submissum sit, inquit, in

The metaphorical use of iacuus occurs as a collocation in Cic. Phil. 12.4 'iacuus... stant resistendum' (Hanscheid p. 209). With this compare Sen. Ep. 105.2 'Hic iacuis... praeterea...'

Cicero, Phil. 5.42, 12.15, Sex. Rosc. 30, Lect. 89 uses the singular cervix which comes from the language of the gladiators (see Hanscheid p. 209 and the discussion by Landgraf Rosc. Am. p. 193. Seneca uses 'cervices' more frequently than 'cervix' but only the singular in places similar to 'cervix dare'; so we find 'cervicem praebere' Ep. 82.12, Dial. 9.16.1, 11.9. 2.59.7; 'cervicem porrigere' Ep. 4.1.1, 82.9, Dial. 3.18.3, Ben. 3.25.1; 'cervicem frangere' frag. 25 (Hase). For a discussion of the use of the singular which occurs more frequently from the time of Livy see also the same...

per ornamenta feriet 4.9.4 Prb. 5; qui per ornamenta
percutiunt, Ep. 14.15, are both reminiscences of the
amphitheatre. For the phrase cf. Friedländer to
Petron. 61 p. 287, and Smug. ALL 8.1489

Diab. 2.16.2, 'alter respiciens ad clauantem
populum significat nihil esse et intercedi non pot.
i.e. 'it amounts to nothing'. For such a colloquial
use of nihil esse cf. Horace Sat. 3.3.6 and Ritscher's
note; see also Landgraf. Ros. inu. p. 1112

maius dare, Diab. 6.1.2; A. p. 2.38.1, 'puta me minus
dare tibi? This expression is found in Plant. Dec. 854
(Wyz. p. 80) Lucilius, Cicero ad Att. 2.2.2, 6.3.1
de Amic. 26.99, Caesar B. G. 5.31.2 (report of Cotta)
Terp. Vergil, Aen., Ovid, Tertullian, Euphr., and
Suetonius. In Suppl. to the 1st ed. of this work.
2.22.2, Otto, maus 7.4.24, and Sequens, 2218
105. For the similar expression, 'herum dare' see 1055.

The cries of the populace which Seneca quotes at Ep. 7.3,
'occide, verbera, ure' with a slight change occurs again
at Ep. 88.24, 'Ure, inquit, eadem occide'. At Ep. 7.1.3, 'quid
Petroneus 117, 'uri, vinciri verberari ferroque necari', Lucian
Sat. 2.7.58, 'Quid refert uri virgis ferroque necari?'
These citations all refer to the gladiatorial compact
as cited at Ep. 37.1; Eadem honestissimi huius et
vincti ferroque necari?

Perhaps colloquial also is ^{the} use of the noun

gladiatrix = gladiatoris femina

Diab. 12.17.1 'ludis utrius aut gladiatoribus
annuus occupamus'. Similarly Cicero says at Att.

1.10.11 'et ludis et gladiatoribus'. See further at Att.

2.19.3; 2.24.3 Philipp. 4-10. Schenck. 4.4.1. & 10.3,

Rem. 3 and Ann. Poll. p. 18 with further citations.

Rebling p. 16 (113) speaks of the frequency with which legal phraseology became part of the stock of colloquial expressions. So in Seneca we find Ben. 2.4.3, 'Siue ulla quod aint deductine', Ep. 58.3, 'Siue ulla deductine'. The phrase also occurs in Cicero, Caecil. 10.32, and Verrem 2.3.78, CIL. II. 1474, 'Siue ulla deductine'. If used outside of the legal sphere the phrase appears to have been colloquial.

In some instances the phrase 'Siue fide' which does not occur in Cicero Caecil. or Verrem but is found in Plautus (see Rix to Cap. 10, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

signification, otherwise in the sense in which it
appears in Plautus or in Petronius, cf. c. 11^o above;

~~Ep. 11.1 'si bonae fidei sumus'~~

placuit; Ep. 50.11, 'nam si bona fide sumus'; Ep. 53.5,

'et omnia bona fide fecit', cf. Ep. 79.8. Sen. 12.12. Dial.

12.17.5, 10.13.9. At Ep. 71.7, Seneca reverses the order

'si fide bona vir bonus', so at Dial 10.13.9: 'fide bona'

Lu. Ant. ^{all.} 10.355, H. Krüger.

actum est Ep. 56.1, originally a juristic expression
found its way into the colloquialisms of the lan-

~~guage and is found not infrequently in Plautus~~

and in Cicero's letters, ad Fam. 14.14.3 (Süßfl.-Böck)

ad loc.) ad Attic. 5.15.1, 9.12.4. See further Sandgrop.

Eloc. p. 22, Lex Rosc. § 150 p. 377. Otto p. 9. Vatz 2.

habere sibi originally the legal formula for divorce

became a conversational phrase. Otto, Habere 4, p. 157

~~the only passage from Plautus and Terence~~

also Waquet to Trin. 260 and add this Act. 10. 540

Caell. 18 (Riese ad loc.) Cicero Phil. II. 69 (Hanselild p. 268) Martius, 2. 10.4, 'Hoc tibi habe totum, Postume', 2.48.3 'Et thermas tibi habe', 5.87.3 'tibi habe, Polycharum, tabellis. 10.51.6 'quae tua sunt, tibi habe', 13.53.2, 'et coelestem tibi habe.' In Seneca the phrase is found Ep. 81.32, 'tibi habe quod accepisti', Ben. 6.23.8, "nolo! sibi habeat! quis illum rogat?" et omnes alias impudentis animi voces his adstante'. A similar feeling lies in the words 'non est quod timeas ne operam perdidideris si tibi didicisti' Ep. 7.9. with which compare Petron. c. 46 'crede mihi, quicquid discis, tibi discis. add the citation from Seneca to Otto discere 1. p. 118.

Landgraf Ros. Am., p. 20.80, discusses the iuristic formula sciens videtur. This became a colloquialism (Landgraf elem. cotid. p. 218) and appears in various forms, see Otto, scire 2, p. 312. Heyman, ult. p. 409. Seneca Ep. 114.21 says, 'qui non casu errant sed scientes volentesque', Dial. 6. 17.6, 'praeceps sciens

In the case of the phrase, 'exercitatio', p. 101, Burg, p. 101. To
the citations from Seneca may be added Diut. 2.16.14
'exercitatio' (exercitatio Gertz, against it see ad. crit.) et
sciencia vultudinarium intrasem', with which compare
Ben. 2.17.4, 'si cum exercitatio et docto negotium est,' when
both Gertz and Haase read 'exercitatio'.

oborto collo, Apoc. 11. 6, as a phrase is used in
Plautus and Cicero in the expression, 'oborto collo
in ius vocare' 'with force'. See Otto, collum, p. 87

Apoc. 9. 3, 'factus, dictus, pictus' is another phrase which
was adopted in ordinary use, appearing in Plaut.

~~factus, dictus, pictus~~

Cicero ad Fam. 1.12.7. See Otto, factus, p. 135 and

~~factus, dictus, pictus~~

Sp. 9. 16, 'discede, inquit, ambitio: omnium, quae

~~omnium~~

quoting from a legal phrase which appears frequently
in inscriptions: CIL I. 197. 13; 198. 73; 200. 27, 202. 1, 202. 38

205. 2 v. In like manner he quotes from the same
sphere of language, Dial. 9. 11. 3, 'eo, eos gratus libensque

quos fructusque' Ep. 14. 17, 73. 9,
argutum domum fructuosam non recte, rectius.

at Blu. 4. 38. 1 he says 'ratum fixumque' as Cicero Acad.

2. 16. 141; Blu. 4. 7. 32, similarly 'rata et fixa' Ep. 77. 12,

which expression Cic. ad Attic. 1. 16. 8 says, 'fixus et funda

tus', and Pliny Ep. 7. 33. 6, 'fixum ac deliberatum'; Ep.

9. 34, 'ratum ac fixum' - at Ep. 1. 1. 1, 'ratum

ratum - ratum - ratum', 2. 1. 1, 'ratum - ratum

ratum - ratum - ratum', 2. 1. 1, 'ratum - ratum

ratum - ratum - ratum', 2. 1. 1, 'ratum - ratum

ratum - ratum - ratum', he has in mind the technical expression
relating to the praetor's Edict. The metaphorical use

may be a colloquialism, compare Otto's remarks, p. 11.

who cites Plin. N. H. pref. 6, 'non erat in hoc edicto'.

'hunc fructusque' occurs frequently, Ep. 14. 17, 73. 9,

98. 11, Dial. 10. 10. 2, 11. 10. 6 'ubi fructusque', 11. 11. 1.

verba plaudere Ep. 1. 14, verba plaudere plaudere
ie', which is frequently used in Livy (Ballas p. 148) occurs
at apoc. 11. (cf Otto, p. 11, p. 270). At 51: 2. 1. 2, he says
'ut in hisce verbo utar 'de omnibus quae solo
Socraticum'.

From the language of the stage we have a
reminiscence 'favete ac plaudere', Ag. 4. 1 and
from the language of the stage we have the phrase
'tacet, favete', Ep. 52. 10, 'favete linguas', Aut. 7. 10. 7,
'faustum felixque erit', Ep. 71. 5, 'faustum et felicem'
Ep. 87. 3; cf for the full phrase Cicero div. 1. 45. 102
'faustum, felix, fortunatum est', Aut. 7. 10. 7.
Triu. 4. 1 and Wagner to Aut. 36.

From the business vocabulary we have the
expression 'si hunc diem iam exspecto', Ep. 7. 20, so
Plautus Curc. 3. 5. Similar phrases occur with
Plautus Curc. 3. 5. Similar phrases occur with

'exponere' in Plin. nat. Hist. Festus apud. Mag. 91 Festus.

104. and in late Latin authors (Rönisch Stud. p. 201)

'Sciendis non eria' Ep. 118.1, occurs in Cicero ad Attic.

13 10.3, ad Fam. 3.8.2 Phil. 2.24, offic. 2.79, Livy 31.13.4

and frequently in the Digest.

In antecessum, Ep. 7.10 'dus in antecessum accipit;

Ep. 10; 'dus in antecessum accipit' in 10.10.

'post longam diem responso - in antecessum.' See Antio.

1. 161, and Hand Turs. III. 324. Similarly in solutum

Ep. 8.10, 'in solutum accipit' Ben. 2.20.2, 7.16.4.

occurs frequently in the Digest. At Ep. 7.10 he says

'in debitum solvet'. So paria facere Ben. 2.30.2, 2.7.3, Dial. 5.25.2,

7.7.2; N. 9.4. prob. 13, Ep. 7.6, 8.1.3, cf. 'parum facere rationem' Ep. 19.10, cf. Ben. 6.40.2

From military phraseology, hence comes
the expression receptui canere Ep. 50.11, which may
be termed proverbial; see Otto p. 290 and add. in equum.

ALL §. 35-8

basia colligere Ep. 19.1. This phrase does not occur
in Caesar or Tacitus but is fairly frequent in Latin.

27. 17

Seneca says at Ep. 33.4, ductu et auspicio at Dial.
1.2.5, 'sine more, sine auspicio populus ductu' i.e.
the phrase 'ductu auspicioque' (fifteen times), 'ductu
atque auspicio' (six times), 'ductu et auspicio' (thirteen),
'ductu et auspicio' only 8.33.22 of Orelli 563 (Fugate
Lex. p. 1421). Seneca also uses the phrase 'melioribus
auspicio', which does not occur in Cicero or in
Caesar, at Ep. 91.14, or p. 3.30.8. Compare however
Vergil Aen. 3.499, 'melioribus, op' to, auspicio' and
see Landgraf Eloc. p. 22, Müllert to Curt. 5.1.1.

Expression 'in prima fronte' appears to come
from military language. Seneca at Dial. 9.4.5 says
'Etiam si in prima fronte ceciderit, non in
bivariis posuerit' (at Dial. 9.6.3 I act, properly ^{Seneca} read
'firmam frontem') This is probably the origin of the
phrase 'in prima fronte' as seen in Arnob. adv. nat. 7.41
(Vat. 10.10.1) 'in prima fronte' is also seen in

...
The phrase then has the meaning according to 211
(from 2. p. 147) of 'at the first glance' and it found
in Quintil. Hier. Inst. Poll. Cicer. and Sid. Apoll. (see Weyman
ALL 8.29 and 403) Otto compares it with the phrase
in Seneca dial. 1. p. 10 'primo aspectu' with which
compare Seneca Ep. 8.1. The latter phrase is elsewhere
found in Tert. and Lact. (Weyman ALL 8.403). Seneca
also uses the Ciceronian phrases 'primo aspectu' at
Ep. 100.3, Dial. 5.41.3, Apoc. 5.3 and 'prima specie' at
dial. 1.11.3

at Cic. 1.1.4 Seneca says; Clementian in pro-
cinctu habes; Dial. 11.11.3 'in procinctu etiam minus'
In a metaphorical sense the phrase occurs in Ovid
ex Pont. 1.8.10; 'in procinctu carmina facta' and in
Seneca dial. 1.11.3 'in procinctu etiam minus'
...
Term, compare Tacitus H. 3.24; 'neque in procinctu et
castris habitos' and as a legal phrase Cic. de orat. 1.1
§ 111. 200

Sine missione Ep. 37.2; Sine missione nascimur, Dial. 3.20.8,
'pugnam sine missione dare' is a phrase which
appears in Livy 41.20.12. Compare with this Apul.
Met. 2.17 'Moderna pugna non habet missionem' where
the reference is directly to a gladiatorial combat. The
phrase however appears also in the military termin-
ology. With 'missionem dari', Apoc. 14.3, compare
Petron. 21.52.60.66 (see Friedländer p. 283). Further
for 'mittere' as a gladiatorial term compare Ep. 7.3,
'numquam frustra manum mittunt', Quint. 5.13
54, 9.1.20 and Seneca Ep. 41.6, 'aliter leo aurata
inba mittitur', in reference to the arena.

recta fronte explicatus, Dial. 7.4.1. See Mürtzell
to Curt. 4.13.8 for a discussion of the phrase. So
ordines servare Ep. which is found in Livy
Curtius and Vegetius; see Mürtzell to Curt. 3.15.1.

Seneca does not use many purely
epistolary phrases. He is not so much
inclined to formulae for beginning and ending

the act, *Ep. vales*? at 20.1 *'si vales gaudeo.'* For
such formulae see Schmalz nicht-Cic Br. p. 132 and
Höfer Lent. p. 19, Bött. p. 24.

'magnam voluptatem ex tuis litteris capi' was
also a formula which appears in Cicero ad Fam. 3.2.2,
3.5.7, Pliny Ep. 4.23.1 (See Schmalz Marius Commenta-
riae 11.1.1. p. 100) Compare especially the words
of Seneca Ep. 59-1, *'magnam ex Epistula tua per-
capi voluptatem permittit enim mihi ut verbis
publicis nec illa ad significationem Stoicam*

A glance at the index in Otto indicates
how frequent the use in Seneca of proverbial
expression. To his citations I have been able to
add a few more from this author and one or
two new ones and I have ^{also} included a few which
are worthy of a little further discussion.

As a type of an insolent man Seneca says Dial.
5.23.3, *Philippus conticescere incipit et Thersitiam illic
+ de Epistularum Latinarum Formulis. Bamberg, 1875.*

salvum incolumemque dimittere? (cf. Somp. ALL 5.193). As
a type of cruelty, he says Dial. 9.14.4 'Causa Iulius...
cum Gais diu altercatus, postquam abeunti Phaleris illi
dixit' which should be added to Otto. Phaleris 1. p. 277 and
Somp. ALL 9.73. Baba is used as a general term for
an idiotic person at Ep. 3.3 and 15.10; see Friedländer
to Petronius 37 p. 220. Manes occurs at Dial. 9.8.7 as
the stock-name for a slave in Greek - compare a some-
what similar use of Manius for a rustic in Latin
and see Friedländer's note p. 243 to Petron. c. 45.
For the use of Venus Ben. 2.28.2, 'sed habuit suam
venerem' compare Petron. 126 'quia nosti venerem
tuam' and the use of Minerva as found at Petron.
126 'quia nosti venerem tuam'. There also
I may include the use of such scurrilous terms
as belua applied to Claudius Dial. 5.19.3 'isti
beluae conlucunt est. Sicut autem de mure
vervex and stinthocamelus depilatus applied by
Corbulo to Cornelius Fides at Dial. 2.19.2. For vervex

is a term in Plautus see Hysp p. 81 and add the passage
to the pass. Gossius p. 77 like those with Chastus, affix
the term 'bestia' to Tiberius. For 'belua' in Plautus see
Hysp p. 77, who also gives parallels from Terence,
and Otto bestia I. p. 55 to which the passage in Seneca
should be added[†]. Compare also in general the remarks
of Meyer p. 51. Such scurrilous terms belong naturally
to the colloquial sphere. I here take the opportunity
of adding the colloquial phrase 'verba dare'
previously overlooked. The phrase first appears in
the comic poets and is found in Lucilius, Horace,
Sat., Persius, Ovid, and Martial. Quadrigenus first
uses it in prose. In Cicero it occurs only in de
Inventione and the Philippic orations (Hanschild
p. 273). It also occurs in Nepos (Shipperley-Suppus
to Ham. 5.2) in Petron. c. 78 and in Fronto p. 82 M.
Seneca uses it at Ep. 25.3, 49.6, 88.8; Clem. 1.2.54.
See further Löring intr. Psend. p. 42 and note to v. 586.
Ovid, Epist. p. 1. Lindskog ann. col. 1. p. 110 and also p. 111.
and also in the same work.

Lactantius p. 7 and Burmann to Suid. Trist. 2. 115.

Seneca frequently cites his proverbial or 'colloquial' expressions with the addition of *quod* (or *ut*) *aiunt* Ep. 52.6, 71.1; 81.3; 84.3; 85.34; 95.40 Suid. 2. 115.1; 3. 19. v; Ben. 2. 4.3, 5. 8.3; A. p. 1. 5.1 or with *ut* (or *quod*) *dici solet* Ep. 58.25, 100.6; Ben. 4. 39.3, 5. 7.6; A. p. 37.3. Frequently also he qualifies or apologizes for his expression by the addition of '*ut ita dicam*' Ep. 71.4, 122.12. In 85.34 *Tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est* which Otto, p. 156, cites without parallel. Compare with this Livy 24. 8. 12 *quilibet autem rectorum tranquillo non gubernari potest*. Seneca also cites the expression '*in morbo consummat*.' Ben. 4. 39.3 for which I have found no parallel. From Vergil - perhaps, (Ben. 1. 464) *etque animus pictura* *spem* - the phrase *in morbo consummat* is in general use, compare Ep. 58.25, '*oculos - ut ut dici solet, parit*'

which should be added to Otto's large collection, oculus
p. 249. Otto cites as proverbial viva vox p. 378; similarly
he should cite viva aqua according to Seneca N. p.

2.7.3, 'dod, quod dici solet, vivam aquam', compare *Acu.*

1. 167 'intus aquae dulces viroque sedilia saxo.' *Em.*

may find a common phrase in the expression 'cum die
lugeat' according to Seneca's remarks Ep 122.1 'si'

quis cum ipso, ut ita dicam die surgat.' With

the expression of \mathcal{L}_μ is $\mathcal{L}_\mu = \mathcal{L}_\mu^{\text{kin}} + \mathcal{L}_\mu^{\text{int}}$

may be compared the remark of Ganymede, *Ganym.*

c. 40. Rev. des personnes par - Ab. El. 71.4. depts.

ut ita dicam, demonstrandum est, should

be added to Otto, digitus, 8 p. 116.

Clavis in the meaning of a difficulty occurs in

proverbs; compare Ep. 31. 4, 'clivum istud unum, si

sp. 12, spiritus exuperia'. and Otto p. 86. To this

2. ~~any~~ a2 L. g. 58 add. Ep 92.15. in *Funco clivo*

defined:

Frequently in Cicero's Epistles, occurs the colloquial
tuus est ille b. 7.

Phonetic currentness in Latin (Trinckenbach p. 270 and Meyer
p. 52) To the many citations in Otto which are supplied
by Heyman ALL p. 402 I will add from Seneca, Ep. 34.2,
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]
Ep. 109.6, 'nihilominus adiuvant Etiam currentem hortantur'
(hortator Haase with change of adiuvant to adjuvat, hortu-
tus Bat.)

A frequent expression which seems more colloquial
than strictly proverbial is domi nasci. Such various
forms of this expression occur in Plautus (Ep. 1.1)
in Cicero's Epistles, in Terence and Acad. and later in
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

Ben. 3.3.1, 'quicquid domi est', Ep. 9.15, 'domi [?]
Ep. 23.3, (also cited by Otto domus Ep. 120) 'oolo illam
tibi domi nasci?' Ep. 26.8, 'expecta me, pusillum; de
domo fit numeratio', Ep. 72.14 'domestica illi felicitas
ibi nascitur', Ben. 5.8.3 'domi, quod aiunt, versura
fit' (Otto domus 1. p. 120). Otto also cites Ep. 100.6 under
domus 5, 'domus recta est' as peculiar in that it
* Dial. 7.4.2, 'suis gaudet nec maxime domesticis cupit'.

parallel with the expression 'in medio posita' note' see further Friedländer to Petron. p. 221, and Gudeman to Tac. Dial. p. 120, Somy ALL. 9. 61.

[Otto, p. 216, cites Festus, p. 310 M. 'nem in medio quod auit, positam,' but gives no further examples. Compare in Seneca Ep. 58. 7, 'in medio positum, 82. 12 'illa in medio posita', Dial. 11. 17. 2 'virtus in medio posita est', Ben 4. 28. 4 'quaedam in medio ponuntur'. In the sense of 'uncertain' compare Ep. 73. 2 'ille iniquus et in medio positus' of Ep. 101. 1 see further Kleiber p. 52, Weyman ALL 8. 406.]

In Otto, portus 2, p. 285, citing Ep. 72. 10 'undum in sicco iam in portu sunt' add Dial. 7. 19. 1 (Szeliński p. 111)

Reade quod debes is a phrase discussed in ^{Szeliński} ~~the~~ p. 111. Compare in Seneca Ep. 18. 4 'reade quod debes' Dial. 7. 21. 2; compare Petron. 57, 'neus mihi dixit 'reade quod debes'. The phrase evidently comes from legal phraseology.

The expression numera et deos minores Ep. 4. 7. 1 see also Otto p. 123 Szeliński p. 27, and compare Otto p. 223.

To Otto Terra 1. 1. 1. add 2. 1. 1. 1. 4. 'Terrarum et maris
et aëris et aquarum' (Lut. following 4
reads 'concoquendo' but the citation in Otto seems to
support the other reading which is adopted by Thaan.)
'pagus calcibus corresponding to the Latin πάγος and
πάγος occurs in Plautus and Terence (Hyss p. 69) and
later in Cicero and Quintilian (Otto, Calx 2, p 66, Add
Seneca Ep. 50. 3, 'pagos pariter et calces')

Bücheler in his critical notes to Apoc 9, 'cain famam
minum fecistis'. Cites Cicero ad Att. 1. 16. 13 for the
use of 'fabam minum' as a proverbial phrase but
does not change the reading. See Otto p. 235. With
minus we also have the expression Ep. 50. 7, 'hic
humanae vitae minus', 'All the world's a stage'
which Otto does not cite but which is plainly
proverbial. In a similar way I am inclined
to hold that the expressions, Ep 92. 7, 'huc esse
homini si palato bene est' and at N. p. 2. 5. 2
'in opere ita in pasta' are proverbial though

...found in parallels. With the colloquial
expression Apoc 7, 'crucisti huc ubi mures ferrum
voluit' as the explanation of Rosset's *Voluit*.
52 p. 2 (1877). Though this parallel is hardly convincing.

The alliteration in 'tanto fortior, tanto felicius' Dial.
9.10.5, points to the expression as a probable colloquial
ism. Compare also Ep. 71.28, 'multoque unius marmore
tanto melior quam tanto felicius'. 'tanto melior'
occurs again at Ep 31.4, see the discussion of the
formula by Fricolander to Petron. 69 p. 304, and of
Livy 2.44-6.

Boeckh in his dissertation 'de hinc inde
dissoluti apud scriptores Romanos usu Sollemni'. Edw-
Koblen 1881, shows that many of these asyndetic
phrases were or became colloquial. Of such is
velit nolit occurs very frequently in late Latin. The
expression was colloquial and may be paralleled with
the English 'willy-nilly' Otto, *velle* 1, p 362 cites only
Ep. 107.11 'volentem. nolentem' and Apoc. 1.2 'velit, nolit'.

'hinc abne illinc' Ep. 52.13, 120.11, Dial. 10.11.3 Clem.
1.7.2, N. p. 1.2.9, 'hinc.. hinc' Ep. 48.7, 110.114.

sursum deorsum (Prenss p.29) occurring at Ep. 414.4;
see further Brix & Plant Capt. 053, Guericke p.61 Fried
länder & Petron. 63 p.292, Lomig alt. 9.7. Otherwise we find
'sursum ac deorsum' Ep. 96.5, Dial. 1.5.9; ^{Dial.} 9.11.12; 'sursum
et deorsum'. Ep. 91.19 (Prenss reads deorsum), 'sursum an
deorsum'; see further Otto, sursum p.336.

'ultra citraque flumit' Ep. 72.7; cf. N. p. 0.13.6, 1.2.
29 (Prenss p.211) H. Ben. 1.10.1 Seneca saep. 'ultra
aut citra nota' a colloquial phrase accord-
ing to Landgraf Rosc. Am. p.249; see also
remarks by Köhler p.442, Thielmann Confess. p.50.

ligna atque indigna Dial. 6.10.6; see Prenss
p.42 and also Weyman alt. 8.27. For boni ignoti
que and boni malique see Prenss p.43, prosum
absumque (Prenss p.42) occurs at ..

or the expression of a wish is naturally apt to be
independent forms.

Seneca uses the form mehercule with great
frequency. Haase (p. 30) gives an incomplete list of the
citations of which there are over fifty, occurring most
frequently in the Epistles and the Dialogues. Ertz holds
this to be the only form used by Seneca and writes
it everywhere notwithstanding the fact that the mss.

at Ben. 1.4.1 and 4.11.5 show an erasure of the 's'.

Haase will make no definite statement (vol. II p. 31)
but writes 'mehercule' at Ben. 1.4.1, 4.11.5, Clem. 1.9.0
(where note that Augustus is quoted as speaking,) with

which compare Ben. 5.22.1 in a citation 'equosce, non, me-
hercule, scivi' (Ertz no usual mehercule); further at Ben.

6.6.1, 7.10.2, Clem. 2.6.4 Dial. 6.1.4, St. 9. 2.8.1 (so Fickel

see adv. crit.) The change is so slight and might so easily
occur that an exact decision is difficult. Haase

practically denies 'mehercule' to de Beneficiis but

while writing 'mehercule' twice in de Clementia.

retains 'mehercules' at Clem. 1.1. The form 'mehercules'
appears to have been the one used in ordinary conversation.
Caesius uses it in his letters to Cicero (Burg, p. 10), Hell-
muth (p. 122) shows that Cicero employs it only
in his epistles⁺ and early works while in the
Philippics a similar form occurs in 'Hercules' for
'Hercule' or 'hercule' (Hansselt p. 295). Petronius uses
the form frequently in colloquial passages (Fick
to C. 33 p. 211) and it occurs in Gellius (Gorges p. 12)
and frequently in Apuleius. For further discussion
see Burg p. 40. Landgraf Ros. Am. p. 244, Hand,
Pars. 2. 55. Benquüller p. 11

Another colloquial exclamation occurs in the
use of malum, Sulp. 6.3.4 'quae enim, malum, miserum
est!' Cicero uses the form at Offic. 2. 15.53, otherwise
only in his early works and in his correspondence
(Hellmuth p. 173). The form also occurs in Livy, Curtius
and Gellius. For its use in Plautus and Terence see

Loring to Psend. 236 and Lamschein to Plaut. 172,
⁺ See Orat. 17.157 for his preference; his correspondents differ in their usage. See also Ahl 529ff.

for Cicero's Epistles Guttman p. 8, for Curtius Mühlhoff
p. 51. 41. In late Latin Ennodius uses the exclamation
(see Lindz. Fests.) and for a discussion of the form, Fay, Am.
Tour. Phil. 18. 1-4; Kiebs Rhein. mus. 47 (1892) p. 33.

'pro facinus' is a frequent expression in the comic
poets which is not found in Cicero's orations or philosophical
works (Mequet). It occurs at Dial. 10.2.2 so also 'pro
fudor' Dial. 11.17.4, N. p. 4.15.8. Cicero uses 'pro fidei' or
'pro fide' —

Age (cf. 'hoc age' ³⁴³) as an exclamation occurs at
Dial. 5.28.1 'Age, in felix ecquando amabis!' see also
Dial. 5.4.3, 7.11.1; Ben. 3.10.3, 4.38.1; N. p. 6.8.2; Ep. 7.5
but not with the imperative, where for a strengthening
word Seneca uses agedum at Ep. 66.22, and frequently
in the Dialogues, 3.11.4, 6.18.1, 9.8.5, 10.3.2, 11.4.2,
11.11.5, 12.6.2, 12.7.1; Ben. 5.20.3; with the hortatory subjunctive
Dial. 7.13.5; Ben. 6.22.1. In general it precedes the
imperative but at Dial. 9.8.5, 'respice agedum' and
at Dial. 12.6.2, 'adspice agedum' it follows.

note on *abierit* & *abire* 127 Compare in general
on the expressions Landgraf Rose. Am. p. 226 and Schmalz
in Ankt. 1. 118.

Hae abierit! is an exclamation of disgust or im-
patience Ep. 3. 1; compare Dial. 5. 2. 1 'sed istud atque' at
Ben. 2. 10. 3 occurs the phrase 'non in aliam partem abire'.
Colloquial expression with 'abire', which was a favorite
substitute for 'ire' in the sermo cotidianus, we frequent
in the comic poets; see Tyrrell to miles 291, Aipfe-Böckel
to Cicero ad Att. 1. 1 with which passage compare
Seneca's use of 'ire', Ep. 5. 8, 'Nec miror ista sic ire' for
the colloquial 'abire'.

The intensive particle ne is used at Dial. 3. 21. 1; 6. 5. 5-
12. 9. 3 (where Haase writes 'nae' but see Geiger Lex Wort. f
under ne) Clem. 1. 19. 8. At Apoc 4. 3, Claudius says.
'vae me'. The use of this word appears to be con-
fined in general to colloquial and late Latin being
used in Plautus and Terence and frequently in
Lucifer (cf. Huet's Index) and Commodianus, etc.

in the phrase 'vix victis' (compare *Att.* 4.31); an inheritance from the gladiatorial school.

The exclamations Ecce and En have received a special treatment by Köhler *ALL.* 5.16 and 8.221 for 'Ecce' and 6.25 for 'En'. 'En' is used only once, *Sial.* 2.6.4; 'En adsum'.

Working in the present study, we find the use of 'Ecce' with the exception of 'et.. ecce', *Ep.* 22.3, 'et occurrit mihi Ecce' (compare Friedländer to *Petr.* 40 p. 230 and Köhler *ALL.* 5.28) which is a form used in spirited conversation and is colloquial, and the use of 'Ecce' as a mere intensifying particle, as 'Ecce id' *Ep.* 58.7, 'Ecce cum maxime' 59.7. 'nunc ecce' *Sial.* 12.9.8, see *ALL.* 5.28.

Seneca also uses the common phrase di boni frequently, *Ep.* 13.4, 64.3, 86.9, 95.24, 115.3, *Sial.* 2.18.2, 2.43.5, 6.16.2, 7.2.3; *Clem.* 1.26.3, *N. p.* 4.13.9; 'di immortales' *Sial.* 1.5.5, 'di deaque', *Ben.* 7.11.1, cf *Petr.* 115.125; 'di magni' *Ben.* 5.16.3 and at *Sial.* 7.26.0 (with *agrippa* on *Iupiter optimus maximus*); see *Nbts. Rhein. Mus.* 47 (1892) p. 39.

At *Ep.* 115.1, Seneca uses the phrase 'di boni'.

peream si, which occurs in Plautus, Varro res. rust.,
in the correspondence of Cicero, Horace's satires, Ovid,
and Martial. See Lippfe-Böckel to ad Fam. 8.15.2,
Gebhard p. 20, Burg p. 34, and Draeger Hist. syn.
II. p. 700. For other expressions of a wish Seneca
says, Dial. 5.14.3, 'di illum male perdant', cf. ep. 75.21,
'di illos deaque male perdant' and Dial. 12.10.2,
'di istos deaque perdant.' At Dial. 3.20.4, he says,
'di illi male faciant' so Apoc. 11.1 'di tibi male fac-
iant'. At Dial. 11.12.5 ^{is found,} he says, 'di illum deaque
deu commodent', with which compare Plaut. Trin.
384 'di te serviant', and the note of Brix. At ep. 96.4
occurs the phrase, 'neque di neque deae faciant
ut te fortuna in deliciis habeat', where there is ~~occurs~~
the colloquial periphrasis 'facere ut' which is
commented upon by Lippfe-Böckel to ad Fam. 12.1,
Lautzsch Rem. cotid. p. 327, Haenschel p. 27 as
amission[†]. Dial. 6.9.4 'in capita inimicorum
abissusbeat' (see Meunier A.L.L. 4. 50) is a ~~brand~~ ~~di-~~

† cf. Dial. 7.10.1, Kühner II. 187, R. 1; Müller, Seneca, 7. 8.

caused by Bung p. 69. See also Otto, caput 4, p. 75 to
whose treatment should be added the remarks in
Suidas under ἑταρῶν καὶ ἐπὶ πάντων. Such
expressions as I have cited above belong naturally
to the colloquial sphere and are discussed by
Schmalz, Rhein. Mus. p. 47. Not especially the flam-
astic addition of 'male' to 'perdere' at Ep. 95. 21 and
Dial. 5. 14. 3 and compare the remarks on *perire*
id. 's. 377.

In the discussion of Seneca's phraseology
I have also gathered together expressions which
are not colloquial but, ⁱⁿ characteristic of the
author's latinity. Occasionally here, however, some
form of the expression may belong to the *seruus*
latidivinus. In collecting these I have ^{also} taken
occasion at the same time to gather the most
important phrases that occur in his various works.

Seneca frequently employs the phrase

ut in senectute often in the colloquial manner

the imperative but also modifying, accord. With the
understand the days, Ep. 10.2 'ante omnia vitē', Ep. 23.3,
'ante omnia libenter'. See further for the phrase
Ep. 25.4; Dial. 1.6.7, Dial. 4.21.6; with the accus. periphrastic
conjugation, Dial. 7.6.2; p. 6.5.2. with the hortatory sub-
junctive, Ep. ^{Ep. 24.25} 113.31; Ben. 0.41.1; modifying, an advect, Ben. 2.1.1
'ante omnia libenter'. See further for the phrase Ep. 121.7,
Dial. 4.21.11. For the discussion of the phrase see Hand,
Durz. 1.385, Bowen Colz. p. 43, Mitchell to Curt. 4.34.15.

Seneca uses not infrequently the word 'polenta'
which occurs in Plant. Trin. 18 and 36 Curc. 298 (polentarius
Irid Met. 5.456 and 454, Pers. Sim. mai and frequently in
the vulgate, Rensch p. 84) (compare Italian polenta, Nistung
6219) with aqua as a general phrase for food
and drink. So Ep. 18.10, 'aqua et polenta' 20.10 'polenta
aquam', Ep. 10.18, 'habemus aquam, habemus polen-
tam' and 20, 'Nunc ipsa aqua et polenta in illius
arbitrium cadit'. At Dial. 7.10.10 he says, 'omnis aqua
pro panis et polenta', Ep. 40.10, see discussion of ut in
p. 100.

Ex animo is explained by Donatus to Ter. And. 919, 'ex
tota mente praectare non perfunctorie' see also Hel-
brand to Epul met 7.7 §. 404. In Seneca, Ep. 90.2, 'ex animo
illum sequor' R. 2.2 'Ag. h. et pauci cauidici plorant
sed plane ex animo'. The sense of the phrase is slightly
changed to 'absolutely' at Ep. 54.6 'deumodum
ex animo suspicem'. See Hand Tur. 2 p. 628, Bequith p. 43

Of expressions with auris Seneca uses

'adnuotare aurem', Ep. 10.5; 'acquis et animis et auribus
adsumus' (note alliteration), Dial. 2.9.3 (& 4 Hase);
'propitius auribus', Ep. 58.6; cf. 'apertis ac propitiis
auribus' Ep. 10.7. 'apertis auribus' Dial. 10.5.3.
Dial. 10.5.3: 'auribus erectis curiosisque audientibus',
Ep. 108.39, cf. ^{Ep.} 58.9 'erexeram aures' and Dial. 7.22.5
'quid exeristis aures? aures ad tua verba demittere'
Dial. 10.2.5. Similarly note the expression, 'aurem
percellere' (Otto, auris p. 48, et Sen. 5.7.5 'dicere solimus
'Ecce loquar mecum' et 'Ego mihi aurem percellam'
cf. Sen. 4.36.1 'et aurem mihi percellam'. See p. 10.

adice nunc quod which occurs 35 times in Seneca
(Rieger p. 37) starts with Ling and also occurs in
Tacitus: see Endemann & De. Stil. p. 126, Niebuhr p. 107.

Aluini alio occurs at Ep. 6.2, 88.21, 123.8
Stil. 3.10.4, 12.6, 8, 11.2, 11.2. See Hand Thes. 1.234.

With the expression in cogitationem equiv-
alent to 'cogitare', at Ep. 26.3, of Sulpicius in ad Fam. 4.5.3
'quod in Eam cogitationem necesse est tu venire'.
The expression is perhaps colloquial.

The ablative cursum 'in the run' is used in
Seneca in the sense of 'swiftly'. Ep. 22.4, 'felicitatem cursum
persequi'. Ep. 11.1, 'in cursum persequi'. Compare
with this Cicero ad Att. 5.10.1, 'in cursum esse' in full
Haste, and Ling 9.13.2 'cursum in the run' 24.20.12,
'in the run'.

Niebuhr (all. & 193) mentions the use of hodie
and hodie.
Hic as a substitute for 'hodie' as found in African
inscriptions, which he mentions in his investigation of

the Latinity of Cass. Felix holds to be peculiar to Africa.

Such a usage appears however in Seneca where 'Hodierum' die occur at Ep. 4.10, 5.7, 58.1 and 5.80.1. Compare also Dial. 10.7.1 'Hodierum perdit' and zu Otto, dies 7. p. 114 and also in passage.

~~But from that Ep. 10.7.1 of Ep. 10.7.1~~

novit? Ep. 59.6, 'nemo nisi duo die mortu' of Süppler

Böckel to ad Fam. 4.5.4 where Servius says 'diem suum

obicit' - See also Gudeman to Tac. Dial. 13 p. 164 with

tipperley-Lupus to Rep. 2.10.1 = Onelli 824 'diem praesumptum'.

Seneca uses the rare phrase

'dies mortis', (Antib. 2.95) at Ep. 27.2, Ben. 5.17.6, 'Su-

prema dies' Ep. 102.24 (for 'supremum diem obire' see

Schmalz Nicht-Cic. Br. 7.105) cf. Sili 2621, 3031 and

Ben. 5.17.4; 'Suprema nox' Ep. 57.18 otherwise chiefly poetic

in Catull. and Lucan, 'a natali ad diem extremum'

Ep. 12.6 Ben. 5.17.5; 'ultra extremum diem' 102.20; 'Extremum

hora' A. p. 3.15.6; 'Extrema voce' Ep. 60.48; 'Extremo anhelitu'

Ep. 30.14 (cf. Mitchell to Curt. 3.1.5); 'ad ultimum

usque diem vital' Ben. 5.2.4 Ep. 15.11, 45.13, 61.1 52

and Ep. 66.44; 'die summo ac fortunatissimo die suo'

73.0, 97.9, Dial. 10.12.2 'ultima hora'; Ep. 4.9, 24.20, 'illa ultima nocte'; Ep. 24.6. For 'ultimus dies' see further collection by Haas (p. 32) - For 'summus dies' see 'summus' p. 445.

'per diem noctemque', N. p. 2.5.2, 3.1.1; Dial. 9.17.6; 'per diem ac noctem' N. p. 3.10.5 - 'diem et noctem' N. p. 3.10.4; 'per diem et noctem', N. p. 5.9.4; Apoc. 7.5, 'per diem et noctem', Dial. 10.15.1; 'per dies noctemque', Ep. 5.10.1; N. p. 3.10.2; 'diebus ac noctibus', Dial. 11.12.4, ^{Dial. 11.12.2} 'noctibus ac diebus', Ep. 15.5, 'diebus noctibusque', Ben. 7.14.6; 'dies nocteque', N. p. 7.1.2 (Hys p. 107); 'dies et nox', Ep. 5.9.4, 102.28; 'discrimen noctium dierumque', N. p. 5.13.3; 'Officia lucis noctisque', Ep. 122.2; 'per diem minus quam noctibus', N. p. 5.9.4; 'noctibus -- interdiu', N. p. 1.2.10; 'nocte -- et interdiu', Dial. 10.15.1; 'aliter nocte... aliter interdiu', Ben. 4.6.2; 'inter diu -- nocte', Ep. 94.56, 'nocte... per medium diem', N. p. 7.20.3. See Lauterbach, Rhod. Mus. p. 142, and Thielmann, Cornific. p. 44 - Ant. 1.4.2; also for Livy, Ballus p. 210; for Plinius, Hinc p. 100; At Ben. 2.5.4, Seneca says, 'non de die finitibus'

to *ling.* with *prospectare*, *S.* 48.6, with *differe*, 20.20.4 (*Antias*
p. 5) while Caesar, *B. G.* 1.16.4 says *diem & die ducere*. Cicero
Phil. 2.87 says *non solum de die sed in diem vivere* (*vivere*
Müller following Haenschel.) of the late Constantine novel
c. 6 *de die in diem amplius ditabantur*, and see also, *de*
S. p. 114 - *Hand Turz.* II. p. 207. Seneca also uses *in die*,
Ep. 81.11, *non fiat in dies penuria* (*Ein's Mense*) *Ep.* 79.6 with
crecere; *in diem vivere*, *Dial.* 1.4.10, *in diem vivere*, *Ep.* 90.43
98.1 *in diem vivere*, *Ep.* 41.11. *data*, *Dial.* 7.8.2, *studenter*,
Dial. 9.1.13, *merere*, *Sen.* 6.15.8, *locare*, *Sen.* 6.17.1. To Caesar
especially in the plural, the singular being, *raro*, *Hand Turz.*
p. 207. *Seneca* says *in diem* *in diem*
in diem

Seneca also combines *die* and *hora*, *Ep.* 101.1,
omnis die, omnis hora, *id.* 12; *Dial.* 1.1.1, *id horam ac*
diem, a phrase which appears to be poetic; see *Indutium*
7 *Tac.* *Dial.* 6 p. 93, who cites from *Catullus* and *Horace*. At
Ep. 61.4, Seneca says *nec anni nec dies*. In the
expression *diebus* see *Index* p. 180.

Inus fortuna se bionae, is a phrase which is perhaps colloquial as it appears frequently in the comic poets. So in Seneca at *Apoc.* 12. For a discussion of the expression see Rautgraf, *Eluc.* p. 10.

Inferre capite, *Apoc.* 12. See Cicero *Ver.* 3.12.31, Livy 3.10.10. ~~is probably colloquial; compare English 'put their heads together'~~
aperto capite, *Sial.* 7.13.2. See Hys. p. 30, Otto, *caput* 3, p. 75, for discussion.

invisis dis, *Ben.* 6.30.1, 'ut gratias esse possis invisis dis opus est'; cf. *Apoc.* 11, 'corpus eius divinitus natum' (cf. Otto, *deus* 9, p. 110). So *Pl. p.* 2.59.4, 'invisis dis, propitiis (note the disyneton) morisundum est'; *Ep.* 101.3, 'quodhinc optes nisi deos faciles'.

invisis dis, *Ben.* 6.30.1, *Pl.* 6. At *Rep.* 1.10.10; Cicero *Sag.*

'*quam sentio loquar*'. ^{This phrase} It does not occur in *Facilis*.

Facilis *Ep.* 101.3 but is not infrequent in its various

forms in *Seneca*; cf. *Ep.* 71.4, *quod sentiam*, *log.* 10.

Compare the Plautine phrase, *Adin. 649* 'mea dicta de-
-berati' in also *Ter. F. 4. 840*, *Met. 13. 540* 'lucrum
decurare'.

-with the words of Trimalchio in Petron. c. 47
 "multos acco sic -perisse. cum voluit sibi verum dicere
 Pompeius Seneca Lib. 9. l. 16; "quis sibi verum dicere
 ausus est?"

'Fotis ac sapientia' Ep. 21.20.

Ferro et igni, is the prosaic form of this phrase since the alliterative 'ferro flammisque' is preferred in poetry (MacCaffrey allit. p. 27). Ferro et igni occurs at Dial. 13.2,

-h. 9.1, Encl. 8, Ep. 7.4, igni ac ferro, at Dial. 2.2.2, (53 lines)

'non igni, non ferro'; Ren. 7.27.1; for ling. see Wallen p. 177.

MacCaffrey (all. 3.417) speaks of the form 'ferrum et

ignis' (all. 3.417) speaks of the form 'ferrum et

'ferrum et ignis', Ep. 9.19, 'per ferrum et ruinas et ignis'.

Ep. 7.21, 'nam ferri, quam ignium'. See Quint. 1.535.

Fax cereusque, Ep. 122.10, 'ad facem et cereos vivunt';

Dial. 10.20.5, 'ad facem et cereos succunda sunt'; Dial.

9.17.17, 'fax cereusque fraxcessit'. I have not found

the phrase elsewhere.

For the phrase frustra conptare, Dial. 2.4.2, 7.10.7 - see MacCaffrey all. 2.2.

Frontem perficere, Ep. 40.12, h. 9 + p. 9, is a

fron-tem per-fic-ere, to make the forehead, to make the

Quintil. de otto, facit, p. 30.

facta dictaque, Dial. 6.2.2, ⁷²⁰⁵ Cicer. 1.3.2, 2.2.2; Ep. 34.14; 'facta
ac dicta', Dial. 5.30.3; 'dicta ac facta', Dial. 11.18.8. In the
singular, 'dictum factumque', Dial. 2.10.2; Ep. 95.145. Compare
also Dial. 7.24.4, 'dictis facta respondeant' and Dial. 5.23.4
'facta dixitque' Ep. 1.16.8, 'dixerit feceritque'. For a colloquial
use of 'dictum ac factum' equivalent to English 'said
and done' see Weiss p.65.

Seneca uses de industria at Ep. 114.15; Dial 11.5.4;
Ben. 1.1.5, but ex industria, Ep. 88.40 100.6. The latter
phrase also occurs in Plautus, Ex industria,
and Hand Turz. 2.219; Thielmann Comific. p.16,
Ex industria.

Friedländer, to Petron. C.37. p.217, speaks of the
habit of swearing by the genius of another. See
especially 1.1.1. Ex industria is also used in
Di. 1.1.1, 'ut isti puerorum loquuntur, sibi hoc et genius
suo praestet', a citation which Friedländer overlooks.
Compare also Ep. 12.2, 'inquit per genius meum so

Immerito and immerito by Immerito

immerito which is not found in Cicero, Caesar or Tacitus but is employed by Quintilian and Suetonius
Ep. 53. 4, 54. 4, 71. 6, 104. 7, 108. 25; Dial. 2. 12. 3, 2. 1. 1, 9. 10. 1
Ren. 1. 14. 1; 'non tam immerito,' Dial. 5. 8. 2; 'nec immerito,'
Ep. 11. 9, 39. 1, 63. 13, 73. 1, 99. 6; Dial. 3. 1. 1, 7. 13. 2 (Lech, et. 1. 1)

subiecta. Dial. 5. 10. 1, 'subiecta subiecta
est,' Dial. 7. 12. 1, 'subiecta praenitentiae positi,' Clem.
1. 26. 4, 'praenitentiae subiecta est' (so Lech, autem
for 'iecta' of meo); Ren. 2. 29. 4, 'quam nunc sit mortale
non subiecta nostris positum'. The expression denotes
'in the power of' at Dial. 7. 12. 1; Ren. 2. 29. 4 as in Lucan
1. 1. 1, 'subiecta fortuna est'. But the other point
point to the phrase as ironic. 'Subiecta' is also
found in 'subiecta' compare Ep. 1. 1. 1, 'conspicere
tamen et ut ita dicam, subiecta habent' with
which compare Sil. Ital. 4. 42 'Romanique subiecta'.

Suini minister ^{Ep.} 1. 7. 7 appears to be an im-
pression common in late Latin. (Misch Collection)
of Eximius &c.



7.23.3; cf. *h. q.* 7.22.1, 'eodem modo'; *Ep.* 38.7, 71.18, 70.26, 97.20;
13.6, 124.13, 124.21. cf. 'eiusdem generi' *Ep.* 7.14, 11.14. In this
manner he uses 'omni modo' - *Ep.* 11.14.1; *Ben.* 2.1.2 4.40.1,
11.9. 3.13.4; *Ep.* 10.4. 85.21; an expression which survives in
Spanish see Wolfflin, *Ess. Felix* p. 412 and Körting 1800.
Compare with this expression 'omni genere' *Ben.* 2.7.3. So with
'eodem modo' - *Ep.* 11.14.1, 11.14.2, 11.14.3, 11.14.4, 11.14.5, 11.14.6, 11.14.7, 11.14.8, 11.14.9, 11.14.10, 11.14.11, 11.14.12, 11.14.13, 11.14.14, 11.14.15, 11.14.16, 11.14.17, 11.14.18, 11.14.19, 11.14.20, 11.14.21, 11.14.22, 11.14.23, 11.14.24, 11.14.25, 11.14.26, 11.14.27, 11.14.28, 11.14.29, 11.14.30, 11.14.31, 11.14.32, 11.14.33, 11.14.34, 11.14.35, 11.14.36, 11.14.37, 11.14.38, 11.14.39, 11.14.40, 11.14.41, 11.14.42, 11.14.43, 11.14.44, 11.14.45, 11.14.46, 11.14.47, 11.14.48, 11.14.49, 11.14.50, 11.14.51, 11.14.52, 11.14.53, 11.14.54, 11.14.55, 11.14.56, 11.14.57, 11.14.58, 11.14.59, 11.14.60, 11.14.61, 11.14.62, 11.14.63, 11.14.64, 11.14.65, 11.14.66, 11.14.67, 11.14.68, 11.14.69, 11.14.70, 11.14.71, 11.14.72, 11.14.73, 11.14.74, 11.14.75, 11.14.76, 11.14.77, 11.14.78, 11.14.79, 11.14.80, 11.14.81, 11.14.82, 11.14.83, 11.14.84, 11.14.85, 11.14.86, 11.14.87, 11.14.88, 11.14.89, 11.14.90, 11.14.91, 11.14.92, 11.14.93, 11.14.94, 11.14.95, 11.14.96, 11.14.97, 11.14.98, 11.14.99, 11.14.100.
S. 5.3, *Ep.* 30.1. With 'eodem modo', *Ep.* 92.18, 119.12 cc.
and 'eodem ratione' *h. q.* 2.22.1, 2.32.2, 7.6.3; *Ep.* 18.17 com-
pare 'eodem generi' *Ep.* 86.19. Seneca also uses 'omni arte'
Dial. 5.39.4. 'omni arte requiem dabit' cf. 'huc arte' *h. q.*
5.10.3. Besides the use of 'ratione', 'speculi ratione' *h. q.* 1.4.1
(cf. *h. q.* 1.5.13 in modum speculi), 'ea ratione', 'eadem ratione'
etc which Seneca uses employs a few times, 'ritu' in
the sense of 'modo' occurs at *Dial.* 7.1.3, 'pecorum ritu',
Ep. 92.32, 'deorum ritu cuncta possideat' cf. *Ep.* 64.7.
Stacey (p. 61) notes that Livy uses this expression six
times but only in the first decade. He cites examples
of it from Livy 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.1.7, 1.1.8, 1.1.9, 1.1.10, 1.1.11, 1.1.12, 1.1.13, 1.1.14, 1.1.15, 1.1.16, 1.1.17, 1.1.18, 1.1.19, 1.1.20, 1.1.21, 1.1.22, 1.1.23, 1.1.24, 1.1.25, 1.1.26, 1.1.27, 1.1.28, 1.1.29, 1.1.30, 1.1.31, 1.1.32, 1.1.33, 1.1.34, 1.1.35, 1.1.36, 1.1.37, 1.1.38, 1.1.39, 1.1.40, 1.1.41, 1.1.42, 1.1.43, 1.1.44, 1.1.45, 1.1.46, 1.1.47, 1.1.48, 1.1.49, 1.1.50, 1.1.51, 1.1.52, 1.1.53, 1.1.54, 1.1.55, 1.1.56, 1.1.57, 1.1.58, 1.1.59, 1.1.60, 1.1.61, 1.1.62, 1.1.63, 1.1.64, 1.1.65, 1.1.66, 1.1.67, 1.1.68, 1.1.69, 1.1.70, 1.1.71, 1.1.72, 1.1.73, 1.1.74, 1.1.75, 1.1.76, 1.1.77, 1.1.78, 1.1.79, 1.1.80, 1.1.81, 1.1.82, 1.1.83, 1.1.84, 1.1.85, 1.1.86, 1.1.87, 1.1.88, 1.1.89, 1.1.90, 1.1.91, 1.1.92, 1.1.93, 1.1.94, 1.1.95, 1.1.96, 1.1.97, 1.1.98, 1.1.99, 1.1.100.

Cicero and Quintilianus Marcellinus. At Ben. 2.11.3 is
found the phrase in form which occurs frequently
in Cicero.

The plural of modus is found frequently in
the same form especially in the plural modis
modis or multimodis and lasts until the late
Latin period where in Doctus 7.1.1, 7.23.1 'multimodis'
has become a simple adjective. Seneca himself speaks
of the phrase as colloquial, N. p. 1.15.1 'multis, ut
aiunt, modis.' So at Dial. 5.11.2, 'circumscripta
multis modis ira est'; Ep. 48.4, 'quam quot modis';
N. p. 1.15.12.5; ^{Ben. 7.13.3.} Ep. 1.15.12.5. The phrase
perhaps to be held the equivalent of 'multis' (see
aspects 631), cf. N. p. 1.3.13, 'quam multis generibus?'
as the equivalent of 'multis' (see Doctus 7.1.1 and
p. 57 and note to Mil. 529, Lommersheim to Rud. 14, and
837, Eschardt p. 10, Hippolytus to Dep. Them. 10.4,
Eckert, Front. p. 331, Götzler p. 109 for the phrase in
Quintilian. Hier. • Cicer. Man. (see Engelbrecht 1.1.1)

'summus' motif occurs in the late Constantine romance, c. 34.

I have already indicated for the sake of comparison that Seneca employs genus in such phrases in the place of modus. This usage was noted by Studen Rhein Mus. 2 p. 90 in comparing the language of Seneca and Petronius. He cited a few examples which Fricoländer has embodied in his notes on Petronius, p. 199. This change became very frequent in late Latin, Rösch Ital. p. 314 cites examples from the virgile, Stadel finds it frequently in Lucifer (Att. 3. 22) see also his index and that of Reifferscheid to Arnobius. The expression may be deemed colloquial as outside of Petronius it occurs frequently in Cicero's Epistles, cf. Caelium ad Fam. 8. 2, 'tota domus in omni genere deliciis', ^{Cicero} ad Attic. 7. 1. 2, 'in omni genere singularium'. 'Quo genere?' ad Attic. 17. 6, 4. 16. 1, cf. further ad Attic. 1. 8. 2, 2. 20. 4, 7. 1. 2, 7. 3. 7, 12. 33. 2. In Seneca we find 'nullo genere' Ep. 30. 4, 57. 9, 'quo genere', Ob. 1, 'omni genere', Sen. 2. 1. 3 'quo genere', Nid. 7. 20. 3, Sen. 2. 10. 2 57. 14. 4 57. 20. 4, Ep. 57. 1

quo genere? dicis, ep. 18. 7, 'qua ratione? dicis'; 'diverso
sine' ep. 11. 14; 'varia generibus', ep. 77. 13, 87. 22; 'multis
generibus' 18. 13; ep. 70. 29.

Ex nomine in this ground occurs at Sat. 7. 10. 2,
Ben. 3. 15. 2; ep. 57. 2, 83. 3, 'Ex nomine', ep. 3, 81. 19 'Ab nomine'
ep. 18. 8, 'non alio nomine' Sat. 10. 20. 4, 'nullo nomine', Ben.
2. 18. 4; ep. 119. 10. See Schmalz, Antih. 2. 141 with the lit-
erature on the phrase; Ben. Müller, p. 100.

In ordinem redigere or cogere is a phrase which
occurs frequently in Livy, (Weissenborn to 25. 3. 19) with
the idea of hindering a magistrate in the discharge of his
duty. In this legal sense, Seneca uses the expression
at Sat. 12. 13. 4 and Ben. 3. 37. 4. He transfers it from
this sphere to the sphere of literature, as appears in the
Cecilius and uses it in a purely metaphorical sense
at Clem. 1. 25. 4 'indolentia suam in ordinem tractandam
perat'.

With Ep. 10. 3 'inter rem et vinum occupatus', ep.
10. 3. Seneca appears to have 'facto'. I have collected no examples of this phrase.

esse in sermonibus - see Seneca 101. Pat. p. 52, Ludman &
Ludman 1977, 1978.

Hic - see Seneca 101. Pat. p. 52, Ludman &
Ludman 1977, 1978.

are ut - see at Dial. 7.2.3, 11.13.3; cf. Cicero, ad Fam. 13.11.1,
Seneca rhet. controu. 9.24.15 - The expression may be colloquial
see Antik. 2.196, for data of use in Sallust, see Hall 183.

ante oculos - see Antik. 2.196, for data of use in Sallust, see Hall 183.

says 'ante oculos esse', Ep. 12.6; 'in oculis esse', 2.6.14.3, cf.
'in ore', Ben. 7.19.7, cf. Riny Ep. 1.23.3 'erat ante oculos' and see 10 and
Dial. 3.250; 'ante oculos - ferre', Dial. 5.3.2; 11.9.3 Dial. 17,
Ep. 9.1.8, 14.25, cf. Ling. (Baller p. 117); Riny Ep. 8.20 - 'sub
oculis - procta', cf. Sen. Ep. 20.5; 'sub oculis esse', 'sub oculos
ferre', Dial. 10.8.1, cf. 'sub oculis', Ben. 7.10.4; 'ante oculos
ferre', Ben. 4.11.5; 'in oculis habere', Dial. 4.28.8; 'ex oculis
ferre', 11.9.3.20.5; Dial. 6.23.3; 'eripere', Ep. 104.15.

With 'rectis oculis', Dial. 2.5.5; Ep. 70.33, 104.24, and
'requis oculis', Dial. 3.7.5 (negated), 7.9.2 compare expression
with 'auris', 'oculis oculis', Dial. 2.1.5, cf. 11.9.3, 104.24.

Ambr., c. 2. 72, Trithemius in Pellon. p. 110.

[For the phrase dictum est as a phrase from the time of Seneca see Ep. 105. 33. It is used at Dial. 12. 10. 9, Hg. 6. 4. 2 see Wagner to Briss. 272, Stacey, p. 14. Antio. 2. 3. 40.]

[Non est per me mora Lorn (Beu. p. 29) considers Colloquial. cf. CIL 1. 195. 117. (per me praetorem) adnot. sarium or mora) non erit? see Beu. 4. 10. 3.]

For the phrase ad rem pertinet see Schmalz Antio. 2. 266. See Clem. 2. 4. 4, Rem. Fort. 2. 9; Ep. 19. 8, 19. 12 20. 1, Hg. 3, 10. 6, 12. 1, 18. 6, 108. 24. So also Quercus

hoc pertinet? Hg. 3. 19. 4, 1. 17. 2. Ep. 66. 27, 94. 42; with 'quo' Dial. 8. 7. 12, Hg. 2. 35. 1, Ep. 24. 21

in rem praesentem does not appear in Caesar, Livius, Nepos or Tacitus. Cicero uses it only at Caec. 20, offc.

p. 10. 32 (Merquet) It occurs in (Pliny, Ep. 3. 7. 27, 10. 24. 3

and Quintilian 4. 2. 123 (Trithemius p. 20) and is evidently

an early phrase. Seneca uses the phrase at Dial. 4. 30. 1

Beu. 4. 35. 2 Ep. 10. 1, 17. 6 66. 20, 75. 3; Seneca Dial. 3. 3. 20.

in praesentia occurs at Dial. 1. 1. 2, 1. 1. 5. Hg. 2. 30,

Ep. 12. 5, 12. 10, 12. 1, 12. 1, 17. 4. See Antio. 2. 32. 7.

in Seneca see 1174, Cicero Cat. 1. 10, de leg. 3. 111, 20 p.

1. 118 4. 7. 7. 'perge ut coepisti' 15 Sam 7. 15. 1 'perge ut coepisti' 7. 1. 8, Ling 3. 7. 10.
2. 2. 2, 'quare perge ut instituiti' and in Pliny Ep.

7. 8. 2, 'perge ut coepisti' cf. 7. 14. 1 'pergamus modo
instituta via'. In Seneca at 3. 5. 1 we find 'nisi

'pergio ut coepisti' Ep. 4. 1 'persevera ut coepisti', Ep.

2. 6, a slight variation 'perne ego quod coepisti'.

per te vivere Sen. 4. 17. 1, Ep. 75. 28, 121. 18. Am-
more Ling 27. 12. 5 and see Mühlhöl 6. Cat. 3. 25. 9

in recta via Ep. 94. 54; cf. Ep. 114. 4 'si illud

'equat rectore via', Ep. 102. 20 'in aperta via et recta'

Ling. 2. 2. 2 'recta in te via cretas.' With ellipse & 'in'

The expression is colloquial, see Lommersheim to Rud. 151.

For such phrases see Mergifin Rhein. Mus. 37. 49.

ita res tulit Ep. 66. 48 cf. Ep. 17. 5, 'ita res se habet' and
Ling 10. 3. 14, 'ita res se habet' (Stacey p. 51); in Benquillen p. 18.

Quod ad me attinet occurs only at 107. 3. 20. 11.

The phrase is of frequent occurrence in Cicero's epistles
and in the speeches in Ling (Missmann to 22. 20. 4) see further 1. 19.

mea sponte occurs in Sil. 3.16, 4.11, 5.27, 5, 53.1.

Sen. 3.12.2, 5.20.0; Ep. 15.11, 30.14, 94.20. Sponte sua, Sen. 1.6.1,

in order which occurs in Vergil and Propertius; tua sponte

Sen. 7.4.1; nostra sponte Ep. 85.27; Sponte N. P. 5.9.2, 0.28.1; Ep.

40.8, 97.8, 121.7. Cicero always uses a pronominal adjective

in connection with the word sponte in Latin.

is found in Vergil Sen. 4.361 Sil. Ital. 13.156. Olin N.H. 17.27,

and almost invariably in Pliny's Epistles, 1.8.1, 1.12.13.

1.12.13. 1.12.13. 1.12.13. 1.12.13. 1.12.13.

For Satis abundeque Ep. 59.10, 85.10, 40.10

Satis abundeque Ep. 59.10, 85.10, 40.10

Satis abundeque Ep. 59.10, 85.10, 40.10

following it, Ep. Sen. 2.20.2. 'Satis abundeque' is the

usual phrase which is retained by Petronius 34,

115, 135, 140 who does not use the vulgar 'sicut et

Sapientia' (Köhler p.443)

'remotis strophis ac fucis' Ep. 20.5 is a varia-

tion of the colloquial phrase 'line fucus ac fallacia'

(Lanoeap Term. Colid p.325) See also, fucus 2, p.1.5.1

Donny, *id.* 7. 103, to whose remarks this phrase should be

Spez opozque Ep. 48. 8 is a phrase occurring in Seneca
id. 332, *Phorm.* 470, *Cic. Cat.* 3. 16; (*spez atque opoz*) and
Salust. *Aug.* 107. 4. Compare 'sine fine'

If phrases with summo *Summo* *Summo* *Summo* *Summo*
Ep. 10. 3, Ep. 30. 14, 'in prius labris animam habere,' *S. p.* 3. 1210;
in Seneca (*p.* 269 loc. cit.) and Otto, *Labrum* 2, p. 182, 'summo
summo,' *id.* 3. 14. 5, 'summo, quos animi animo in habere.'
Otto, *animi* 3, p. 26; 'summo ambulat digitis' Ep. 111. 3; see
Otto, *digitus* 14, p. 117; 'summo die numero' Ep. 93. 12 for
which see of 'summo' of the full discussion of
Schmalz *id.* *Pall.* p. 20.

Ablative phrases with salvus (*salvo, salva*) are
not infrequent in Seneca; *id.* 2. 5. 5 (but see *id.* 2. 10. 1)
2. 9. 4; 9. 4. 13; Ep. 40. 8, 40. 14, 50. 16, 99. 20, 117. 1. The
phrase salvus *salvo* *salvo* *salvo* *salvo* *salvo* *salvo* *salvo* *salvo* *salvo*
see Cicero *Off.* 3. 4. and compare the remarks of *id.* *id.*
id. 1. 302.

Various short phrases consisting of a short clause introduced by 'si' occur in Latin. Of these 'si tibi videtur' has already been commented upon. Such phrases often occur in epistolary writing, see the comments on 'si quaeris' by Becker, Rhein. Mus. 37. 583.

Then again 'si tibi videtur' appears in 'si vis mihi credis', Ep. 70.2; 'si me interrogas', Ep. 96.1, no. 4 but also at Ben. 2. 7.2, 7. 1.2; A. 9. 1.2; cf Tac. Dial. 18; 'si vis verum' int. 1. 3. 1, cf Ben. 5. 1.2, 'verum, quia tu vis, perscrutemur scripturam', cf Cicero ad Att. 1.2.41.3 'si verum scire vis', 'si sapias', Ep. 17.1, 104.12 of course also 1. 7.34 'loquaces, si sapiat, vites'; 'si vis' (but not vis) joined with the imperative or hortatory subjunctive; Dial. 7. 1. 2, 'adice, si vis', Ep. 81.3, Dial. 11. 3. 1 'adiciamus, si vis', int. 6. 14. 'num quilibet annum occupa et ex eo magistratus esto: Lucius, si vis, Bibulum et C. Caesarem', or with the future, Ep. 70.2 'desinas inquit, si vultis'; 'si pateris', Ep. 17.5, 'ego illam, si pateris, desinam' (cf use of pace); 'errat si quis', Dial. 7. 24.1, Olem. 1. 19.5, Ben. 1. 1. 7, 2. 20.1, Ep. 95.47, 81.17 'errare si differas' Ep. 87.20, cf Retron. 71. 'errare inquit si putas'. Cicero Cluent. 137, 'errat vehementer si quis' (the only example cited by Merquet). The phrase does not appear

to occur in Caesar or Cicero. I have collected the following examples
'qui' or 'errant qui' Dial. 4.10.1, Ben. 3.14.2, Ep. 17.11, 28.7, 49.11, 65.9,
77.1, 82.2-20 'erratis qui', Ep. 87.20. cf. Cic. Cat. 2.18 'errant qui', with
'omnia me fallunt nisi' Ep. 90.42 cf. Cic. ad Att. 8.7.1, 'nisi me omnia
fallunt, deseret', 'mentior nisi', St. Ph. 3.30.3; Ep. 106.5, 118.6.

Terra marique occurs at Dial. 1.1.2, Clem. 1.9.4, in
the mouth of Augustus Ben. 7.31.5, Ep. 110.13, Apoc. 10.2; 'mare
terraque' at Dial. 10.4.5; 'et mari et terra', Ep. 00.2, 101.4; 'et
mari ac terris inserta', Dial. 8.4.2; 'maria terraque', Dial. 8.4.2; 'per
terras ac maria vagum', Ep. 104.19, 'in vactum terrarum ac
marisque prospectum', Ep. 89.21; cf. Dial. 7.11.4, 'terrarum et maris
ut isti vocant bona Conquerentis' (conquerentis Latinus, etc.) See
Schmalz, Rutil. 2.53, Lausgräf Germ. cotta p.279, Hlo, terra p.244
for Plautine expressions, Hys p.100.

Unus e turba, Ep. 81.5; cf. Stat. Silv. 5. pref. 'non ut unus
e turba' Hier. Ep. 00.10 'unus de turba' (note the change of
preposition); 'unus e multis', Ep. 92.5; cf. Cic. Brut. 77.274 'un.
e populo' (Cic. Ep. 1.2, 'unus e populo' Ep. 1.2.100-101)
'unus e populo sum' Senec. ad Luc. 9.76, Senec. Ep. 1.155

In transitu occurs at *Sini* 12.0.8, with *transit*, *Ep* 2.5.1
with *colatur*. *Ep* 2.3 with *prosit*; *Ep* 40.5 with *curat*; *Ep* 70.30
with *inquit*. At *Ben* 2.8.1, he says, 'Et ut in transitu de hac quoque
parte dicam quod sentiam', an expression frequent in Quintilian,
2.10.10, 6.2.2, 7.3.27. 'In transitu' also occurs in inscrip^t, *Cl* 9.2438.
The phrase in transcursum *Cl* 9.2438, *Seneca*
Strenu *Ep* 124.17. 'in transcursum datum' (*intranscursum*, *Seneca*
Pall 7.1 and 10). See *Antit* 2.612, *Schulze Sym.* p.131.

Vita necisque. *Ben* 2.8.1, *Seneca* *Strenu* *Ep* 124.17.
Sial 11.16.2, 'vitae mortisque arbitrio'; 'vitae necisque arbitrium'
Ep 7.8, 'potestatem vitae necisque'. *Ben* 2.8.3 'vitae ac mortis
periculos', cf. *Ben* 2.23.1; *Ep* 71.4. See *Weissenborn* to *Long* 30.12.12,
and *Antit* 2.94. *Webs Rhein. Mus.* 47 p. 532.

Viva vox occurs at *Ep* 0.5, 12.3, 33.9. See *Orto*,
vox 1, p. 378, *Long*, *ALL* 9.80, *Wessflin*, *Antit* 12.8. Viva
agua occurs at *Ep* 3.7.3, viva calx *Ep* 3.24.4, viva
voluptas at *Ep* 35.3; note the alliteration and cf. *Seneca*
Eccl 0.11 'viva voluptas'.

'Quantum ad me attinet' *Ep* 70, cf. *Ben* 1.10.10

ad me attinet'. See Stauschild p. 290, Landgraf u. Rose. An.
32, Bm. p. 38, Bm. u. An. 72.

The use of 'quemadmodum' (Bm.) is considered
to be colloquial by Landgraf (Rose. An. p. 127) See also
Schönd., p. 29 and Süpfle-Böckel to ad Att. 1.17.4⁺ So
in Seneca, Ep. 92.21, 'quemadmodum dicitis?' cf. Ep. 92.13, 113.
'o, ut dicitis? Ben. 4.12.2; 'quemadmodum dixi', ut ut dixi'
Elsewhere and very frequently Ep. 11.6, 38.2, 53.5 ff. 21
89.3, 102.10+c. Litz (lokal. Versch. p. 66) also notes a
peculiar use of 'quemadmodum' in the sense of 'for example'
occurring in Seneca and Quintilian; Ben. 5.20.2 'quem-
admodum secare et urere', Ep. 8.22, 'quemadmodum attalus
histris dicere solent'. Likewise Seneca uses 'tamquam'
frequently (see Hägler de particularum usu apud L. Senecam
Senecam philosophum Res. II. Nordhausen 1880 p. 11.) or
ut patet B. p. 2.2.3, Ep. 47.15 Hägler p. 41;
ut - facit, with ut, as phrases Seneca says, 'ut verum
dicam', Ep. 50.5; 'ut verius dicam', Ep. 30.1, 'ut dicam verius'
Ep. 88.33; 'ut opinor' Dial. 4.18.1 6.4.3, 9.5.4, Ep. 71.29, 11.13
Ben. 4.19.3 ff. Erdmann u. Tac. Dial. 32 p. 312 Hasey p. 6
Diermiller p. 62

'ut opinantur' Dial. 10.1.1, 'ut me fecit opinus' Ben. 2.31.1, 'ut existimus'
Ep. 83.1 & 10, 84.1 'ut Ego existimus', Ben. 3.15.2, 'ut patet', Clem. 1.5.1, etc.
D. 12.1 Ep. 30.9 and frequently. For such expressions see Landgraf
Rose. Am. 540 p. 223.

It must not be forgotten that the word

Considered in relation to the various phrases with
tempus which occur in Seneca. Much has been written
regarding such expressions. See in general the remarks
of Wölfflin, Cass. Felix p. 396 and to his Ed. Bell Afric. c. 67.
and his article, 'die Scriptores histriae Augustae' Sitzber. d.
Bayr. Akad. 1891, p. 470; Hüpfner-Böckel to Cic. ad Fam. 7.1.1;
Köhler, p. 457-60; Hauschild, p. 276; Hüpfner-Lufus
to Nep. Sat. 10.1, Braum, Vitruv. p. 108; Thielmann, Apoll.
p. 36, Körsch, Ital. p. 105 and Collect. Phil. p. 177.
Landgraf, Rose. Am. pp 208 & 361, and for Propertius
ALL. 9.564, Appel de neutro genere p. 90, Akad. 2.587,
and especially Wölfflin ALL 8.57 & Bergmüller, p. 1.

Expressions with 'tempus' are frequent in Seneca
and he shows an example or two of most of the forms

which are so prominent in late Latin and ^{which} reappear in the Romance languages.

For the use of *tempus* with adjective, to express the seasons compare *hibernum tempus* A. G. 3.12.2, 'in hiberno tempore et in quiete'; A. G. 5.13.3, 'hibernis temporibus'. Cicero says nat. deor. 2.25, 'hibernis temporibus' and div. 2.33, 'hiemali tempore' (cf. *Orat. Am.* 3.6.90 *tempus hiemale*), but the expression occurs five times in *Vitruvius* (Præm. p. 138) and is noted in *Porphyrius* (*Quint. Græc.* 9.164) and in *Cæs. Felix* (Wolfflin p. 397). It also occurs in the *Bell. Alex.* c. 45. By an easy ellipse of '*tempus*' the way is paved for *hibernum* = *hiema* (French river), see Röscher, *Stat.* p. 107.

Similarly *vernus temporibus* A. G. 4.2.19. so *vitruv.* and *Porphyrius*. Wolfflin notes 'et' but a single time in *Cæs. Felix* (p. 307). By a similar ellipse '*ver*' becomes represented by '*vernum*'. Röscher, *Stat.* p. 105, *Coll. Phil.* p. 179, see also Weyman, *RE.* 7. v. 2. Seneca also uses the expression '*verno celo*', A. G. 4.5.2; cf. '*ver*' preceding. See Thielm *Thes.* 4. 105.

Aethiops tempore A. G. 3.6.1 is also found.

13, *Alpinia* (Landgraf ant. 2. 1804) The form *matutina tempora*
l. q. 187 occurs in *Caesar B. G. 6. 4. 3* Cic. *Verr. 5. 50*.

~~At the same time~~
At ^{the} parts of the day we find 'matutina tempora'
l. q. 186 and with Ellipse of *tempus*, 'ultra matutina'
l. q. 5. 8. 3; 'hoc enim erat matutinum', Ep 53. 12, here equivalent
to 'rising time'. In the plural occurs the expression 'resper-
ta et matutina tempora' l. 1. 1. 1. which does
mean the sun-rises and sun-sets. *Accius* uses 'matutina
tempora' ad *Att.* 7. 1. 1 (see *Sipst. Böckel ad loc.*) cf. ad *Att.*
1. 18. 2, *Ovid Met.* 3. 582 'quo matutina rubescunt tempora'.
Antileucum (*tempus*) also occurs at Ep. 122. 1, for which
see *Thielmann* *ALL.* 8. 530. 'Matutino' is a form which
occurs frequently in *Plin.* l. 14, *Apul.* and *Valg.* From
this ellipse comes French *matin* (*Höring* 177). Here
may also be mentioned the vulgar use of mane as
a noun, Ep. 12. 9 'proprium matutini mane'
just a citation from the language of the 'Lucifuge' note
also the alliteration. See *Nöhl* p. 396. In 1. 1. 1

Seneca also uses ante meridiem and post meridiem with ellipse of 'tempus' - an ellipse not allowed by Caesar B.G. 5.8; B.C. 2.14, 3.9, 3.79 or Cicero of Tusc. 3.7 but according to the Latin Grammar 2.1.14.

With 'matutinus' may also be compared 'nocturno tempore' which occurs in Bell. Afr. and B. Hisp. but also in Cicero diu. 1.18, Cat. 3.18 (Merquet). See Köhler p.459. For the use of 'matutinum' or 'matutino tempore' see Praem. Vitruv. 108, Wölfflin Cass. Felix p.396, Börsch Graf p.103 and Gölzen Hier. p.120.

Nullo tempore Ep. 95.6, appears as a substitute for 'nunquam' in vulgar Latin and is retained in Romance. See the discussion by Köhler p.460, and ALL. 8.790

Wölfflin Cass. Felix p.412 notes that Cassius uses longo tempore as a substitute for 'diu'. Seneca says 'per longum tempus' Dial. 12.19.2, B.G. 7.21.3. See also Triclinium Apoll. p.26, Wölfflin, Cass. 7.19, Phil. 4.

nullo tempore, Ep. 85.16, as the equivalent of 'simul' is discussed by Wölfflin Führ. 129 and 894.

see also his note to Bell. Afric. 6.1 and compare Seneca A. q. 4 prol.
22. Dial. 11.4.5, 'non brevis estem tempore'.

Exiguo tempore is not infrequently used by Seneca for
the reason that 'brevis' in his writings is generally represented
by 'exiguo'. For 'brevis', I have only noted, Ep. 104.13, 'ad breve tem-
pus', Ep. 76.28, 'exiguo tempore et brevi', and no example of 'brevis'.
For 'exiguo tempore' A. q. 6.17.3, Ep. 76.28, 108.19 add A. q. 7.27.3 and
Dial. 11.4.4. Ep. 29.7; cf. 'intra breve tempus', Ben. 1.14.3. 'intra brevis-
simu[m] tempus', Ben. 2.8. 'exiguum tempus', Ep. 108.19.
Ep. 109.10, 'exigui temporis mora', A. q. 7.19.1, 'non exiguo tempore', A. q.
6.17.3. Tacitus uses none of these expressions, but 'exiguum
tempus' in various forms occurs eight times in Cicero (see
Guth) and frequently in Suet.

'Primo quoque tempore' occurs at Dial. 11.4.1;
Ben 6.41.1. This phrase occurs only in Cicero's Early works
in the oration for L. Fannius Roscius, in the Perrine oration
Philippics (Hanschild p. 294). The expression is also used
by Suetonius and Pliny (see Guth p. 100).

So 'primis temporibus', Dial. 6.6.8 cf. Cicer. 1.1.6 and Ac. ad Attic.

... ..

With 'nullo tempore' 98.6 compare Ep. 105.7 ne ullo
tempore, Bel. Resp. 72.5. See Braum, Vitr. 108, Mac Giffin, vol. 5
Bell. Afr. 3

With Ellipse of Tempus occurs 'in reliquum' Cicer.
1.21.1 Ep. 99.32 as in Ling. 20.32.6. Cicero and Caesari
employ only 'in reliquum tempus': As 'tempore' is omitted
... ..
... ..
... ..

Seneca often employs Tempus in the classic sense
of 'at the right time' (Landgraf Rhet. Cicer. 8128 p. 361)
So 'ante tempus fatigati', Dial. 3.17.5; cf. Ep. 13.4, 22.6,
36.4, 74.33; 'in tempore', 22.6, cf. Ep. 10; 'bono tempore
^(in 8.52)
incipere', 'duo tempore'. Bel. 6.432; cf. 3.10.3; cf. Cicero
Cat. 33. 50; Ling. 38.45; 'alio tempore' cf. 7.20.3; Ep.
22.7; Ling. 23.22.8 (Blaug p. 11) 'ad tempus', Cicer. 1.1.5;
cf. 2.12.3, 3.10.2, 5.10.3 cf. 'ad hunc' Ep. 2.10.5; 'tempus
est', with the infinitive. Ep. 28.9; cf. 98.3 'Recet ...'
- See Brugmann p. 39

(Függer 708), Tacitus 5 times, Gerber p. 10.

Ex aequo, equivalent to 'Equally' - Dial. 6.16.1, 6.16.1^{7.5.3}, 12.8.1,
Clem. 2.7.3; Ben. 2.34.1, 4.4.3, 4.28.2, 6.22.1; Ep. 66.26, 88.43, 121
23; Livy 12 times (Függer 708), Tacitus 8x, see also Kraut, Plin.

Ex abscisso

in abscisso A.P. 2.13.2, otherwise 'in abdito' A.P. 1.14.1,
3.28.3, 3.30.3, 6.13.5, 6.27.3; Ep. 91.12, 95.64 (see under note
abscondere)^{†24} 'Ex abdito' Ep. 14.8, 49.5, 100.9.

in arduo see Ben. 2.18.2, 4.33.2 Ep. 111.3, with 'ponere'
Dial 9.17.11 - Not in Livy, 3 times in Tacitus, Gerber p. 10.

In aeternum fixa Dial. 6.6.2; perpetuo, D. 5.42.2; cf
Dial. 1.5.6, 6.36.1, frequently used by Lucius, Martell 622. 7.44.

In aperto: 'ponere', Ep. 94.56, D. 9.1.1; cf further the phrase
Clem. 1.19.6, Ben. 4.32.1, 7.1.6 A.P. 3.24.1, 4.2.18, 6.1.9;
Ep. 41.3, 56.10, 57.2, 70.24, 74.56, 102.23. Livy 3 times
Tacitus, 7 times. Gerber p. 10.

In cunctis, Dial 10.11.1 is an archaic or vulgar
expression, appearing in Plant Pall, Tac (once), but not
in Cic. Cues. Livy or Liv. Mil. Müller p. 7[†] Ep. 9.1.
[†] In praeteritum formis. Larmonius, Doull 187.

use in Harrod L. 10. 62. 40 in late Latin it occurs in 2nd
type. Cuckan L. and 18pnyr (see Landgraf ALL. 9. 164). For
discussion see Wölfflin ALL. 2. 46, Antik 1. 238, Recl. p. 77.
With this compare in vacuum as the equivalent of præter
Ben. Ep. 31. 4, 'in vacuum speciosus', cf. S. 9. 9. 3, 'et in vacuum
cadant', and 11. 4. 10, 'et in vacuum exeat et sine effectu
vires' (implies grain forward) which very nearly
expresses the same sense of 'in vacuum' as 'in vacuo'
in vacuum', 94. 17, 'abire in vacuum'. The expression =
'præter' is commonest and survives in French as
'à l'air' (Wölfflin ALL. 2. 15) cf. also Ben. Phaedr. 18a,
'in vacuo' Ben. 7. 2. 1, 'et in vacuo in vacuo in
vacuo' (so Gertz-vase and other editors supplying in) Ep. 31. 5 (cf
in vacuum preceding) cf. Ep. 25. 2, 'in inritum credit
intra uotatio', cf Tac. Ann 15. 39. 10, 15. 51. 11, Hist. 3. 53. 15,
and see Livy 2. 6. 1, 'spec ad inritum credit' (Nihus st p. 331)
S. 3. 3; Ep 70. 18, 95. 54, 106. 12 (ALL. 2. 22) probably first
employed by Seneca for large phrases.

Ex commisso ~~See. 2. 11. 12~~ Ep. 70. 12 (Holstein p. 21)

Ex commoto Ep. 40. 1, 49. 6, 4th p. 57. 8. 8; Tac Ann. 13. 9.

~~See. 2. 11. 12~~

Of the same form as the phrase Ex contrario which

it nearly twice as often as ex contrario which occurs

at Dial. ^{1. 12. 11} 3. 22. 1, 5. 41. 3, Ep. 88. 14, 109. 4; Ben 1. 11. 6. See

Fortz Fortz p. 16.

de cetero Dial. 3. 8. 1, 5. 36. 4, 10. 7. 9. See Hand 2. 222

Mitzell to Curt. 4. 2. 14 and Vogel p. 15, and for late Latin

Thielmann Apoll p. 38.

Sine dubio is a phrase that does not occur in
Caesar (see Landgraf Caesar and seine Fortz. p. 113) in
Cicero outside of his correspondence thirteen times, in
his orat. Ver. 1. 6, 1. 122, 2. 180. But. see also

Oct. 2. 1. Seneca uses the phrase seventeen times

Dial. 5. 32. 1, 12. 9. 7; 4th p. 5. 2. 3, 6. 1. 11, 7. 24. 6, 25. 5. 1,

87. 9, 87. 11, 94. 33, 95. 14, 97. 14. ~~not~~ ^{found} with an ^{adverbial} ~~adverbial~~

following, as Tacitus does invariably (Lutetium to Dial.

40 p. 373. Cleve p. 68) at Ep. 53. 1. But sine dubio caelum quod

It is diverso see further Lange, Vell. Nat. p. 31, Leber p. 11 Vogel,
H. Curt. p. 15, Meant, Plin. ep. p. 5, Hoffm., Trach. p. 16.

in expedito esse Clem. 2.6.1, N. q. 8.32.5, Ep. 74.29. See
Mürzell to Curt. 3.3.21, Vogel p. 10; so Ling and Quintilian.

in extremo stare, Dial. 3.11.5; cf Ep. 12.5, 'in extrema
regula stantem'. See Brollen Celz. p. 28. Compare also
'in edito stare'. Ep. 111.3 and see Tröbslein p. 6.

Ex facili, Dial. 5.25.3, 9.1.11; Rem 3.8.2, N. q. 4.13.3; Ep.
74.15, 121.5. Frequently in Celz., Brollen p. 27. So in Plin. mai.,
Græterger p. 23. But twice in Tacitus, Leber p. 11. See also
Reisig - Franke, note 396. In facili esse, Clem. 1.7.3, cf Ling
3.8.9 (Nümmast p. 341).

in immenso, N. q. 7.152, Ep. 24.5, 32.3, 33.2, 34.1, 35.1,
36.1, 37.1, 38.1, 39.1, 40.1, 41.1, 42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 45.1, 46.1,
47.1, 48.1, 49.1, 50.1, 51.1, 52.1, 53.1, 54.1, 55.1, 56.1, 57.1, 58.1,
59.1, 60.1, 61.1, 62.1, 63.1, 64.1, 65.1, 66.1, 67.1, 68.1, 69.1, 70.1, 71.1,
72.1, 73.1, 74.1, 75.1, 76.1, 77.1, 78.1, 79.1, 80.1, 81.1, 82.1, 83.1, 84.1,
85.1, 86.1, 87.1, 88.1, 89.1, 90.1, 91.1, 92.1, 93.1, 94.1, 95.1, 96.1,
97.1, 98.1, 99.1, 100.1. This phrase originates
with Pallast, according to Woelfflin Phil. 26 p. 127, and occurs
in Tacitus (Leber p. 13) in Plin. mai. and min. and in Suet.
(Tröbslein p. 34) - 'Ex immenso reducta' occurs at Ep. 70.38.

in infinitum, Dial. 5.18.4, Rem 5.18.1, N. q. 1.15.8, 3.16.5.

de integro: N. q. 3.29.5, 3.30.8, Ep. 10.4. Schmalz, Aut. 1. 77,

Correcting the remarks of Köhler p. 428 for its Ciceronian
usage.

In incerto rices Dial. 10.9.1 See Müller's change, a Ling
-fest. 2, Fickler p. 10, Haule a. l. 2. 227 for 'in incertum rices'.

In infirmis. So in uno Dial. 5. 10. 4, N. Q. 2. 12. 4, 4. 11. 5, 6. 8. 5,
Ep. 1. 5, 83. 10, in unum usque N. Q. 3. 27. 6, ad unum Dial. 3. 7. 4
0. 17. 3 Ep. 92. 23 (see Eberhard p. 8 E. B. Böckh, p. 28); 'ex
uno', Ben. v. 15. 9; N. Q. 5. 4. 1. Accordingly Henze at Ep. 92. 26
writes 'in unum agatur' for the 'in infirmum' of the ms.,
to which emendation I cannot agree since 'ex infirmo'
is found N. Q. 0. 30. 3 (0. 29. 4 Fickler) without variant,
and all editors write 'in infirma adlissos' at Ben. 7. 28. 1

ad liquidum redigere, Ep. 71. 32. Twice in Tacitus,
Seder p. 11. So Bell. Pat. (Georg. p. 31), Ling. 35. 8. 7, Ant.
7. 8. 14 (Mützell ad loc), Plin. min. (Holstein p. 17) and
Quintilian.

Ex lingua, Dial. 1. 3. 10², 4. 27. 2, 7. 26. 3, 9. 4. 7. N. Q.
1. 5. 10, Ep. 22. 2 (Georg., Bell. Pat. p. 31, 2. 15, Frank p. 1)

in cubico stae Ep. 84.12, 75.10; 'olizari' Ep. 71.28, 'positus' Dial. 7.2,
'figitur', N. q. 3.27.6. (Suter p. 15, Serber p. 11, citat Tac. Ann. 1.12.)

In medio relinquere, Ep. 92.20; 'iacere' Ben. 3.28.3; 'ponere' Ep. 82.12.

~~Ep. 82.12, Ben. 3.28.3, Ep. 82.12, Ep. 82.12.~~

N. q. 4.15.3. For 'in medio positum' cf. Otto p. 216, Witscher p. 54.

Müller Anhang to Ling. 2.17.3. So 'de medio tollere' Ep. 93.10;

'removere' Ep. 83.16, but 'E medio sumere', Ep. 100.5. See

Sandgraf, Rose Am. p. 169 and Wägelbach^{Müller} p. 102. The

preposition 'de' is used in this phrase by Cornificius and

Cicero Ver. 2.170 and is perhaps colloquial as 'ex' is the

~~preferred preposition~~

in occulto esse. N. q. 3.14.2^{3.27.6}; 'excerere' Ep. 92.18; movere

N. q. 7.30.2; servare N. q. 1 prob. 7; manere, Clem. 1.3.5. In

Brix & Trin. 664, Serber p. 11, Kortz p. 16.

in obscuro, Dial. 6.26.4, 12.19.5; N. q. 5.14.2, Ep. 122.4;

Brix p. 28, Serber p. 11.

Significant is the comparison of 'in paucis', Ep. 91.17, 'in

exiguis', Ep. 53.11, 'in paucis', N. q. 3.29.3. See also Ben.

Ex occulto, Dial. 4.10.8, 5.1.1, Ben. 4.6.6, Ep. 90.12, etc.

twice in Tacitus. See p. 11.

Ex obliquo, Ben. 4.7.1 'ex obliquo abeant', is also found in Plin. mai. The expression is not unusual. (Voss writes *obliquum*.)

In praeceps, A. P. 1.15.8, Ep. 29.4, 94.40; cf. Tac. m. 4.81

(See p. 13)

In plenum 'fully' Ep. 91.8 cf. 'ad plenum' Ep. 71.18 'satium - sed non ad perfectum nec ad plenum'. 'Ad plenum' is colloquial.

In *involffin* ALL. 4.269, Thielmann Apol. p. 37, Landgraf A. - 9. v. 64, Italian appieno, Kösting 6219. So Oros. 4.11.4

In praeeptis, Dial. 3.7.4, 11.13.3; A. P. 1.3.5; Ep. 90.42. 24.63, 110.3, 120.7; Ben. 6.30.4. (Geyger. *Vel. Lat.* 31, Vogel p. 10. See p. 13) cf. 'in praecipiti voluptas est', Ep. 23.6; 'in praecipito stare', Ep. 84.12; 94.26. 'cf. in xerum?'

Ex professo, Ep. 14.8, 149.v, 88.20, 100.9. Late Latin uses also 'de professo'. Apul. de mag. 1.

In quantum is a ^{very commonly used} very frequent expression of Silver Latinity which occurs very frequently in Seneca. Rich. p. 43 cites eleven examples to which should be added (Dial. 394 2.15.2 'in quantumcumque') Ep. 90.5; Ben. 2.23.1

and ALL + 145, 100. In totum de Woefflin ALL. 4-104-147 Hunkel⁺
ALL 3.144

Ex transverso Dial. 7.15.6 Ep. 117 21 - cf Petron. 35,
(see Frobenius ad loc). For the phrase 'ex transverso' in
Complanis and Cassius Cicero see Meyer p. 54 see also 111.
Müller inhang to Livy 1.31.1. Otto Ep. 1.330. and com-
pare 'in transversum agere', K. p. 6.3.3.

ad ultimum, Dial. 4.26.3, K. p. 6.6.4. Livy only
in the 1st decade, later 'ad extremum' or 'ad postremum'
(Hasey p. 62). Petronius prefers 'ultimo' which he uses
frequently 1, 20, 21, 67, 69, 74, 139. (see Legebaud - Sommerich 181).
see further Livy, Bell. Pat. p. 31, Müggell to Curtius 2.1.7,
for Lucius, Hunkel ALL 3.44, for Commodianus. See also Sommerich.

In unum occurs frequently in Seneca, Ep. 7.16, 16.20
7.4 ~ 20.10, 94.24 109.4 etc. It occurs 7th in Cicero
Bohlen p. 28, and in Tacitus, Agricola to Tac. Ann. 1.18. Suetonius
p. 90. Seneca p. 13, Kieckhefer p. 71.

In unum - partial - in unum

Ep. 22.1, cf Dial. 9.2.4, 'in unum quatuordecim' of Ep. 94.1.

Ep. 100.12, 'in unum magnificus', Ep. 101. 10.20. In unum
+ Ep. 20.6. 31.5. 71.33. 85.24. 94. 3 'dictum in totum' - 74. 20 'dictum in totum' - 122. 5. Dial. 17.2
78.4, K. p. 2.273.

p. 24. Grand Duc. 3. 732.

Inter-phases with comparative forms are also frequent in Latin. So in deterius Ben. 1. 10. 1, 1. p. 3. prob. 8; Ep. 3.; Kenes Coll. Pat. p. 31, Eiber p. 13; in peius a rarer form according to Broten p. 28; Ep. 13. 12, 78. 8, 81. 25; in maius Dial. 2. 12. 1, 2. 7. 4, Clem. 1. 1. 6, Ben. 3. 25. 4. Ep. 85. 12, 89. 3, 118. 14; in minus Dial. 4. 13. 3, 6. 15. 3; Clem. 1. 1. 6, 1. 19. 9; 1. p. 3 prob. 8; Ben. 6. 8. 1; Ep. 0. 1, 47. 21, 81. 26, 91. 13. In Broten p. 28 Eiber - - - The comparative forms maius & minus & peius are held by some scholars to be Grecisms see Brenous p. 43, Hägelsoack § 21 and 22. 6, Struener Hist. Lyn. 1. 57. Kühnen 2. 173, and especially Rech. p. 74.

+ Paratopis (colloquial)

Paratopis with the imperative is common both in writers of careful prose but also in colloquial passages, of Latin and Greek. Since we have such frequent expressions frequently especially in the imperative form of verbs, the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives, the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs, the use of 'et' in such expressions is archaic-vulgar and especially in colloquial, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 1878 p. 1. This

There also may be added the use of the
Figura Synchrytica which, as is seen from its frequent
 usage in the comic poets, was much poorer in the
 language of conversation. In general see the special
 treatise by Ambrascius Act. Sem. Ep. II. 1-59, and 222
 § 204 - Corpus Ovidian. 708. Friedländer de Oration. 1. 57
 p. 280, Gudeman de Tac. Dial. 22 p. 243 - C. P. Schultze p. 25

In Seneca we find - 'regnum regunt', Ben-
 7. 22, 'desertorum ariditas', Dial. 7. 11, 'Tiberius in
 'viennam uit', Ep. 1. 11
 Dial. 7. 12. 1. 'Contemptus Contemnendus est', Ep. 70. 4
 'Calorem caliginis', Ep. 109. 5 - 'non sua morte occur
 at Ep. 94. 6, de Arbit. 2. 115 otto mors. 1 p. 228, 'in ignis
Act. Sem. Ep. II. p. 30, 'rigore refrigerium venit', at Ep. 97;
 'Certamen certamine', Dial. 4. 9. 1, 'severe severe', Dial. 7. 9. 3
 'a contempniscimus Conte -', Ep. 70. 22, 'in fameis at
in fameis', Ep. 94. 2.

There also may be cited such expressions as
 'quies in quies -', Ep. 14. 1, 'ad fugendum fugile', Dial.
 7. 11. 3, 'quassa quassabit', 1. 9. 6. 30. 1, 'viciss
 + 'in viciss viciss -', Seneca 1191, 'viciss viciss -', Seneca p. 19

'ignota nocendi'; 'non vitandi inevitabilia' Ep. 3.1. 'Ep
plebunt inopplebilia annis' Sat. 1.1. 'habe invidiam
vitantem' Ep. 2.1. 'Ecce enim d. car. Ep. 94.11. 'Ep. 101.11
p. 11.11; 'infectos domus' Ep. 19.22. 'faciebant facinora',
Ep. 90.36; 'si cecus si; adveniens incerta', Ep. 101.9; 'mansueta
inmansueta tractanda sunt', Dial. 5.29.3; 'potentia in-
potenter utuntur' 'excedens mactet', Ep. 109.1. 'peccata
Corrigae peccantem', N. q. 3.16.1; 'decedendum est ad
Ep. 101.11. 'Ep. 95.11. 'memorabilem non'
Ep. 67.9; 'multa mentiri' Ep. 59-11. 'minora peccare', Ep. 95.11.
'volita peccare' Ep. 12.15. See further Kauschnig p. 20,
Thomas More 28. p. 305. (p. 13. 79.2)

In the discussion of the physiology of
Seneca a glance may be directed at a few variations
from the usual order. I have already spoken of the
use of 'cuius' dial. 53.1, 54.2 (cf. 55.1), of other
changes may be noted: - in parenthetical clauses in tro-
duced as 'ut' the usual order is, 'ut ait Vergilius' (see
Schmalz Antil. 1.124). So Seneca says 'ut ait Plato'
Ep. 55.9, 'ut ait Vergilius' Ep. 11.1, compare Ep. 92.9
122.2. Dial. 4.36.1, but with 'ut ait Posidonius' Ep. 2.10 an-
d again, 'ut Posidonius ait' Ep. 70.28 ('ut Posidonius. Posidait'
occurs in Ep. 1.12.1); 'ut Vergilius ait' Ep. 64.3.
'ut M. Cato ait' Ep. 100.2; 'ut Ariston ait' Ep. 15.8, 'ut Plato
ait' Dial. 3.19.7 but 'ut ait Plato' Ep. 65.9; 'ut Aristoteles
ait' N. p. 7.28.2; Ep. 58.9, 'ut idem poeta ait' N. p. 3.20.5 (cf.
'ut ait poeta' N. p. 1.3.4, 3.27.13; Dial. 4.15.5) and again -

It may also be considered the inversion
in proper names concerning which see Latteyer Antil.
103 p. 29. - Bürg p. 70, Schmalz, Res. Phil. p. 52. - Zeidler
p. 56, Guelfograph, Caesar und seine Fik. 1.2.1. -

... This usage is frequent in colloquial Latin and is commented upon by *Thes. Lat. 292*.
Corpus to Thes. 289, Epist. p. 4, 13 Aug. p. 70. *Thes.*
(de definitione apud Romanos Proter. Lat. in
Leipzig, 1881.) p. 4, Achmaly Synt. Stilistik § 51 (Hamburg 1881)
Heidrich, Varro p. 22.

The postposition of the preposition is rare in *Plautus*. I have noted but two examples
'*quam contra*', *Ep. 82.7*; '*quo de agitur*', *Sat. 2.11*.
cf *Krumbiegel Varro p. 20*.

Note:— Though there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the *Apocolocyntosis* it may be well to note the evident connection between *Apoc. 2*

'*cum omnes factae, non contenti otio; et occasus de-
scribere, etiam medium diem inquietant*' with *Ep. 122*.

„ of *Julius Montanus*, '*otus et occensus libenter sine
miscebat*'— In this peculiarity *Plautus* differs from

Terence, '*praeatus sum audire ab otio ad cenam*'.

In treating the colloquialisms of Seneca it seems
necessary to investigate the examples that he furnishes
of ~~Seneca's~~ ~~and~~ ~~Seneca~~. In the part of the paper
the remarks of Schmalz, Latiniſche, Deutsche Müller's
Handbuch II. p. 577 ff. (579) are particularly valuable.

The *sermo cotidianus* not infrequently
employs ellipsis. There are three plain such
asyndetic phrases, for the most part, which Plessner
has collected in his dissertation on the Senecian
asyndeton and which have been already applied
to in the treatment of Seneca's phraseology (cf. Schmalz
§ 82). There also belong the ellipsis of nouns after
appositives, as of templum with the genitive de or via
with recta, the leaving out of the subject of the
infinitive, the omission of forms of esse at times and
more especially the lack of verbs of saying, or acting,
and such ellipses of conjunctions, particularly et as
belong to colloquial language. In Seneca ellipsis of
the verb sum is due frequently to the omission of est
+ as in probatum constructions.

but other instances of Ellipse may be cited which can
be safely ascribed to carelessness or to the conven-
tional^{ness} of the passage. In treating of the Ellipse of
the noun with the adjective I have not confined
my examples absolutely to those in which such
an Ellipse may be deemed colloquial.

Here first may be mentioned a few examples of
Conduplicatio (see Corneil 4.28.30) which though used as a
rhetorical figure was also common in colloquial speech: cf
Petron. 57.2 "vero, vero" inquit Martianus; c. 47, "voca, voca." In
Seneca we find Dial. 5.23.8, "fructu, inquit, mi Pollis, fructu"; Ep 97.2
'recita, recita'; Ben. 5. 17.4, 'cui, rogo, cui', Ep. 62.1 'voco, Lucili,
voco'. cf further Dial. 1.3.8, Ben. 3.23.4, Ep. 9. 18, 63.16. The
question is discussed at length by W. J. W. B. in
Bay-Arch. d. Wissensch. Phil.-hist. 1882 p. 422-490. As
a somewhat similar usage compare the formation
'modo modo' to bring about an intensification of the
meaning of the simple adverb, Dial. 10. 18.5, 12.2.5, Petron. c. 37. 42
- 43.

imagines but also with certain verbs in the next period.
See in general Dräger 2. 2 ff. Schmalz Syn. § 208. 463 p. 10
§ 208. Ep. 111 p. 107. Deu 229. Luerke p. 63. Friedl. 1890 p. 229.
[faint text]

Ellipses of nouns.

Aqua. Ep. 53. 3, 'frigidae cultor,' compare Sial. 2. 13. 1, 4. 2. 1,
Deu. 2. 14. 2, A. p. 3. 24. 3, Ep. 67. 1, 83. 5. So with 'Calda' Sial. 3. 12. 4,
A. p. 3. 24. 2. Ep. 77. 9. Such ellipses occur in Plinius 28. 60
in Pliny's Epistles Pliny mai. (Grasberger p. 9) Celsus and
Suetonius - De Holstein p. 8. Lagarde p. 41, Plaut^{Plin} 5. 4.

Aqua is expressed at A. p. 4. 15. 7, 'aqua frigida'. Dräger 1 p. 10.

ars The ellipse of ars has received a special treatment
by Rolfe ill. 10 229 ff. See also Dräger Hist. Syn. 1. p. 100.
and Fuchs Philol. 1890 p. 129. Seneca shows nothing
special. For 'mathematic' Ep. 88. 28. see ill. 10 p. 242;
'grammatic' Ep. 87. 10, p. 240; 'music' 87. 12, 14, p. 242; 'poetica'
90. 7; compare 'sublimum' 90. 23 (p. 244) and 'eximium' 90. 20. Ep. 90. 20,
cf. 'historiam' 113. 20. Rolfe would supply opus, Dräger and Fuchs ...

Frequently the genitive is thus used with 'Euse' but not with the addition of an adjective as 'primus'. So in referring

8. *Prunella americana* (wild cherry). Sp. 100 (1) 100 (1) 100 (1) 100 (1)

1894-1895

Amnes Ep. 77-20, 'Centosimus in place' easily supplied from

[Faint handwritten notes]

Common with 'civica', Cicm. 1.26.5; Ben 1.575 - A frequent

Stiefel, Dragen, p. 61 und Lagergren p. 41.

canini with 'cani'. Dial 2.12.1, 10.7.9 R.F. 3.29.3; generally

practic, Naga 1. p. 60 -

Стефанова, Дим. 1. 4. 2. 'Descendisti ad Olympiam' to Cicero

div. 2. 144, Fin. 5. 14.

dictamn sp. 108.24 illus Equegium (high invariable number on

perhaps an affection better understood of Ep 11:2. 26 illud

Eucalyptus, N. sp. 4 profl. 17 *Veriginium*; sp. 11: 2.

Poloniumium *litum*, a se *mutuum* *litum*.

— *die 'Schule' —* die *Erziehung*, die *Lehranstalt*.

102.20, with 'сметили' D. 10.7.9; 5/ 1.2, 12.7, 45/12. 7/10.

9.10, 10.11; 'herbarium' Dial. 10.7.1; 'herbarium' Ep. 24.17 See

Dräger 1. p. 61, Grackinger p. 23, Wölfflin ALL. 7. 1170.
'Cractio' as a substitute for 'crat'.

fabula with 'tagata', Ep. 8.8, Sq. 7. See Schmalz Rhein. Mus.

p. 32 with literature, Wölfflin ALL. 1. 87 note.

febris with 'quartana', N. 9. 3. 10. 2; Cicero often in Epist. 10.
Horace, Celsus and Pliny medic. Bolet. p. 8, Grackinger
p. 8, Dräger 1. p. 61.

frumentum with 'durum' Ep. 8.8, Dräger 1. p. 61.

hora with numerals 'ab octava' Ep. 7.6.1, 'ultra decimam'
cf. 'post horam decimam' following; Dial. 9. 17. 7. See
Hirschmann Comific. p. 81, Lagergren p. 41, Eger ALL. 5. 1170
note, Dräger 1. p. 62.

ludi with 'Circenses', Ep. 8.3.7, so slave in Petron. 70; Varro.
Plin. N. H. Auct. frequently, Tac. 3. 7, Calig. 18, Claud. 21,
Suet. 10. 11. 12. Dräger 1. p. 62.

liber 'in duodevicesimo annalium' Ben. 3. 23. 2 but 'in primis
libris' Ep. 11. 1. 1 + 19.

loca; 'Eg. scilicet', Ben. 7. 12. 3. 4. 5; so Petron. 120 but Calig. 26.

cf. the ellipse of 'indies' with 'quattuordecim', Ben. 3.9.2, Ep. 4.4.2
see. Schmalz, Rhein. Mus. p. 32 with literature, Dräger 1. p. 112
manus with 'quattuordecim', Ep. 11.2, Ep. 1.2. The same
manus. Quet; Grant Plin. min. p. 11. and see for the use of the
singular in the vulgate and Latinian, Ritsch 1. p. 112
manus; 'dextera', Dial. 1.3.5; 'sinistra', Dial. 9.10.3. See also
phrases. Cf. Dräger 1. p. 112, Schmalz nicht-lit. Br. p. 113.
manus. See especially the phrase 'manus' of Dräger
Alb. 9.2 Poff.; Ben. 7.20.3, 'aeratae', 'lucoriae', 'cubiculae'
are spoken of (p. 290); cf. also Ep. 77.1 'tabellariae vacant'
see also Woefflin Rhein. Mus. 37.93. The origin of the
ellipse was ^{the} colloquial language; cf. Ep. 77.1.
praedium with 'suburbanum', Ep. 12.1, 12.4 as in Cicero's
Epistles, Pliny^{sen} and Suetonius; cf. Ep. 8.7. So
'in Tridatione', Ep. 105.1; 'in Albanum meum', Ep. 123.1; 'in
Albanus suo', Dial. 11.17.4; 'in Nomentanum meum' Ep. 104.1;
'Tusculanum et Tiburtinum'. See Holstein p. 15. Dräger 1. p. 112
mulier Ben. 6.32.1, 'quaestuarium'. cf. dij. 23.2.43.7 'quaes-
tuarium mulier' so 'publia', Ep. 8.37.

tricus 49. 12, 'ille tragicus'; Ben. 2.5.2, 'ille comicus'; Ep. 49.5, 'lyricos', cf. 29.6.

stella. 'erraticae', h.g. 7.15.2; Cicero Nat. deor. 2.20.51 uses

errantia; errantia

Saxum with 'Tarpeis', Dial. 3.10.5 and reversing, 'saxo' (i.e.

Tarpeis) Ben. 7.7.1; so Plant. Lucet. Cicero ad Att. 14.10.2

fac. and dig.

supplex - 'supplex' Dial. 3.10.5. supplex

see Lüpfer-Böckel to Cic. ad Fam. 14.2.2 and ALL. 2.367

supplex supplex

supplex supplex supplex supplex supplex supplex supplex supplex supplex supplex

Considered - for 'in reliquam' Ben. 1.12.1, Ep. 7.7.34, cf. Weissen-

born to Livy 2.21.2 - Dracon 1.65

via. 'conspendaria', Ep. 27.5, 117.1, Ep. 12.2. via, Plurm.

c.2, Plin 1. This, ^{liquis} is to be considered colloquial as that

with recta (Lommersheim to Rud. 851. Höller p. 4074)

via, however, uses 'recta via' Dial. 7.2.2; Ep. 94.67, 117.2

restituenda 'Serica' Ep. 7.10, 'supplex', Dial. 12.14.3;

2.20.2, App. 2.12.4; cf. also *ibid.* 4.7.1, App. 7.10.3 and *ibid.*

the addition of 'Euphris' at pp. 13.3 moments before. See
Nixon and Woodfill at Aug. 21. 14.5, Broun p. 18 and at 14.6
224. 3.25.

'Memoria' also fails with 'tenere' at ep. 27.6, 30.7, 44.25,
100.12 See Schmalz in Antik. 2. 572.

~~There are also some instances of 'ducere' in the~~
1.1.10 1.9.4, 4.33.2, 5.11.2, ep. 9.17. For Livy see Broun p. 73
Schmalz p. 345. (cf. interpretation omitted after 'ducere'.)

The ellipse of the subject of the infinitive when
it should properly stand is here to be a feature of
~~the Latin language in the first period of the~~

Latin occurs in authors in the first period who say to be
most careful of such slips. The subject has been often
discussed: see Long to Host. 633, Broun p. 37, Schmalz,
idem Phil. p. 23. Sandys at Nov. ad. 14 p. 246, Bente
p. 27 for the frequent occurrence in Horace's poems,
Gildersleeve to Pers. 1.2 and Latin Grammar 14.2,
Hitzell to Cat. 1.7; Grant for Ellipse of S. v. in late
Latin Philol. finds occurrences in authors, etc.

for a general survey of the subject Dreyer Græc. Syn. 2. 4.

is in Seneca Ep. 3. 1. 2 'rec. lente (te) ire parare sum', Ep. 12. 3
(Eoz) Eadem velle ... cognosces; Ep. 42. 5 'dixisse me (sum)
volaticum esse'; Ep. 87. 1 'ambulans oritur (se) testatur' (Seneca
inserts se without remark) of Pliny Ep. 3. 14. 3 'riveros confiteri'.
Dial. 3. 20. 4, 'Sallustio scias deus (illam) scriptam'; Sen. 4. 35. 1
'patria tibi dare inierit' where Lutz inserts me from the
'patria q. v', Sen. 6. 16. 3 'Si non putant (me) dequum'; Sen.
11. 9 'dantiora (me) faciat'; Dial. 9. 1. 10 'Non est enim quod

~~non est enim quod non putavi futurum~~

(see Lutz ad. crit.) with Dial. 6. 9. 6 'non putavi futurum'
of Dial. 9. 11. 9 'non putavi hoc futurum', at Sen. 5. 24. 1,

~~non putavi hoc futurum~~

which is supplied by Lutz. The form at Ep. 3. 1. 3 'Si sceleris
futuroris' with the subject supplied from the preceding
remarks is a very frequent form in the Epistles.

Regarding the ellipse of the verb esse
is as a rule omitted with the future active infinitive
the perfect passive infinitive and the infinitive of
1. Benardus p. 54

The second periphrastic conjugation. Exceptions are rare. *Sunt* 'esse' is also frequently omitted after *putare*, *iudicare*, *dicere*, *existimare*, *intelligere*, *credere*. The ellipsis of 'est' and 'sunt' is common in the main clause, rare in subordinate clauses. Noticable is the ellipsis of 'sit' at Ben. 4.31.4, *quicquid, inquit mali dixi, mihi et Capiti meo*

In rhetorical questions the ellipsis of the copula *est* is found especially in the expression *quid est* which Seneca uses over thirty times (Rieger p. 40) while *quid est quod* is comparatively rare. As to rhetorical *quid est*, which I have collected over fifty examples in the Epistles alone (for *quid est Ergo*, see phrases), *quid porro?* occurs at Dial. 1.5.3, 7.28.1, 11.12.4, 12.9.7, N.g. 3.30.2, 4.13.3, 6.2.8, Ep. 13.14, 77.18, 78.23, 92.25, 113.22; similarly 'est' is omitted in such phrases as *quid tibi cum ista confectio?* Ep. 14.13; cf. Dial. 5.43.3, Ep. 12.11, 15.11, 57.6, 118.4 but see Ep. 21.1, 26.2, *quid Enim!* occurs at Dial. 3.7.1, Ben. 1.17.7, Clem. 4.6.2, N.g. 2.27.4, but with the copula, at Dial. 9.16.2, Clem. 1.5.4; 'quid' with a neuter complement

comparative generally shows ellipse as, 'quid clementina' Ep. 7.7,
 cf. Dial. 3.5.2, 3.11.3, 3.14.3, 3.18.5, 4.7.1, 4.26.3, 12.6.5; Clem. 1.13.2, 1.17.1; Ben.
 2.1.3, 2.3.1, 3.35.3; Aq. 0.2.6; Ep. 2.2.16, 24.5, 41.6, 74.17, 81.23, 90.38,
 91.19, 92.4, 101.7, 104.5, 114.5, particularly in the phrase 'quid scilicet'
 which retains the copula at Dial. 3.17.2, Ep. 41.5, 70.20, 78.7.
 cf. also Dial. 10.17.1 'haec quam diu?' Ep. 89-18 'ignosque coctum'
 (the phrase); 20 'unde' Ben. 3.36.2, 4.5=1; cf. Dial. 9.2.10 and 11, Ben. 2.5.2,
 Ep. 108.10.

'si nihil aliud' occurs with fair frequency Dial. 9.3.3,
 Aq. 1. prol. 17, 5.18.11; Ep. 9.8, 35.1, 97.3; si minus, Dial. 6.1.5, 7.27.1,
 8.3.5 (bis), 11.5.6; Clem. 1.20.2; Ben. 2.14.4, Ep. 13.12, 19.1, 28.6, 35.40, 57.
 41, 120.22; si minus, Clem. 1.20.2, Ben. 2.14.4.

Dräger, 1. p. 203, considers the ellipse of the verb with
 'quid' and 'unde' as generally poetic. It should be noted however
 that such ellipses are almost confined to Horace's satires and epistles
 and may with equal right be held colloquial. To his citations
 from Juvenal add Ep. 7.4, 'quid minime?' Aq. 3.18.2, 'quid coctum
 piscem?' Ben. 3.36.2, 'unde tantam felicitatem?' For a treatment of
 the usage in Horace see Baxter p. 21.

+ see also Suet. note on Ben. 4.5.1 (ed. Suet. p. 217)

For the ellipse of other verbs than 'esse' Major gives a few citations
from Seneca, 1 p. 101. At Ep. 19.8 Seneca says, 'quid autem ad
~~meum periculum?~~' but an ellipse occurs at Dial. 2.2. 'quid enim ad
rem?' cf. Idem. 2.28.2, 4.40.2 N. G. 2.57.5 Ep. 121.1 'quid ad mortem?' So
with quantum Ep. 66.14 'quantum ad ipsas virtutes, Ep. 85.14 'habitu
Ep. 92.22 Ep. 97.2, 100.10 Ep. 122.5 in relation Ep. 125.1 'et hanc
Epistulam', N. G. 2.34.2 'hoc', N. G. 2.57.6 'mortem', N. G. 6.32.1 'causas'.
Petronius c. 106 says 'quid ad me attinet', Seneca uses the ellipse,
Ep. 101.5 'quid ad te?' Ep. 4.8, 'quid ad illum?' Ep. 26.2, 92.34, 'quid autem
ad me?' Ep. 101.5. See Heidemann p. 88, Briz & Men. 722, Burg p. 73, Haenschel p. 290.

~~de facere and agere~~: 'quid alter de pro (fecit)' Dial. 2.2.2. 'quid
ille Priamus?' Dial. 4.33.5; 'quid illi?' Dial. 10.12.4; 'Hec Augustus', Clem. 1.11.1,
'huc ipse' Dial. 2.15.3; 'quid aliud Cato quam' Ep. 14.13. So agere Dial. 5.2.5.2
'Quanto melius Cato vocetur', Dial. 4.32.2 'quanto minus utimur'. So
Ep. 13, 'Posidonius melius qui' cf. Ep. 47.8, 118.9; Dial. 5.35.1. So in exclamations
cf. 98.5 'di melius (faciant)', see Haenschel p. 290. For such ellipses
of 'facere' and 'agere', which occur frequently in colloquial language, see
Burg, p. 27. Especially Heidemann p. 57 ff.

See Burg 9.9.6 and Weissenborn ad loc.

+ The ellipse frequent in Plaut. & Ter. in Cic. & spec. in C.

Deinde dicitur *de Supplicio, morte, in carcere* *Transclinet p. 267*

cf. apoc. 13, 'quid dicitur homines' (Socru att. 5. + 56); N. p. 3. 27. 14, 'magnum
hanc trace'; Ep. 104. 24 'Egrege noster Vergilius'; Apoc. 13. 6, 'Tunc
fuit' *Transclinet*; Ben 2. 11. 3 'Et hanc ipse'; N. p. 2. 8. 1 'Et hanc alias';
N. p. 7. 16. 1, 'hanc in commune de tota natione'; Ben. 4. 40. 1; 'Et ut
freviter' cf. Ep. 75. 11, 78. 9; so in questions 'quid de istis?' Ep. 58. 26;
Ep. 86. 7 'quis hoc, inquis?'; supplies from the preceding sentence, Ep. 33. 1
'hoc Cleantes dicit. in quid?' cf. Ep. 12. 11, 53. 10.

cf. scribere Ep. 7. 11 'hanc ego' supplied from preceding 'scribere';

cf. refert, Ep. 14. 13 'quid tua uter vincat?' cf. N. p. 3. 32. 12;

cf. ire, 'quo tu?' Dial. 9. 12. 2;

cf. sequi 'paris deinde vicus' Ep. 83. 6.

Deinde *Deinde, nunquam hanc narem nisi rectam (videtur) Ep. 50. 27*

The ellipse of 'supplicium, mortem' or 'carcerem' occurs
frequently with 'ducere' in iuristic language; see Mitteis to
Curt. 8. 25. 15; cf. Dial. 3. 16. 4, 4. 33. 3, 5. 22. 2, 5. 20. 4, 7. 1. 4 Ep. 4. 9, Apoc. 6. 7, Ben
but 'luci invocatur ad supplicium' Dial. 1. 6. 2, 12. 13. 7; 'ducere
in carcerem' Ep. 24. 3

The ellipse of 'ut' is common not only in iuristic

language but also with certain verbs in the best period of the literature.

See in general Drueger 2. 282 ff. Schmalz Lyr. 2208, Opitz p. 10 for Cic.

Ep. Uri p. 108, Burg p. 30, Gericke p. 63, Friedländer 4C. 64 p. 292 Harkel 4223. 10.

In Seneca ⁺⁺⁺ is ⁺⁺ similar after interfari Ep. 7. 32 (Seneca 2. 28) after

Cedere Ep. 10. ... 'oave autas' rare in style of Seneca. etc. (Seneca 2. 28)

Cedere, Ep. 13. 3 'oave autas' like Cedere sic autas cedere

Drueger 2. 280 Exigere, Cic. 2. 1. 2 'vixit et excedere', monere Ep.

120. 6, 'monuit. Primum insidias caecis Dial. 5. 23. 5, Caesarum

monuit lingua uteretur', see Drueger 2. 288, Hippolyt. - Lupus 5 Phoc. 1. 3,

Mandare, Ben. 4. 37. 3, Ciceronius mandatum restitueret, Drueger 2. 288,

Optare Ben. 0. 1. 2 Opto hunc accipere, Drueger 2. 28, inter alia, poet.

See also Antioch. 2. 200; Ore, Dial. 12. 18. 6, 'deos oro contingat', Drueger

2. 280 Provincere Ep. 4. 1. 'provincere uti p. 1', Drueger 2. 280, rogare Ep.

1. 289 says very rare; Seneca shows three examples Dial. 1. 4. 11 'rogant

perseverant', Dial. 9. 11. 17 'roga putes', Ben. 2. 21. 6, 'rogo, inquit, ig-

noscas'; from Drueger's citations in Cic. Epp. and Pliny Epp. it is evi-

dently a colloquialism, add Petron. 49. 137, Suere, Dial. 5.

32. 1 'Sue id tempus veniat' cf. Dial. 7. 28. 3, Ben. 5. 7. 6, Ep. 36. 3, 7. 17,

Drueger 2. 283 and 283; see also Stolskin p. 287.

* Benquillier p. 63; ++ Benquillier p. 63 +++ unless we treat Ben. 2. 21. 6 as a place where Seneca

Epistles, over 70 times in de Beneficiis. Sometimes the Ellipse is
harsh as A.G. 3.20.4, 'Est in Cappadocia (sc plumen from con-
text) qua poto', Ep. 94.17 nos in lucem propter quae expugnemus,
Exulimus; cf. Sinf. 1.11.4, Ben. 1.14.1, 3.12.1; Ep. 65.7, 65.23.

Regarding Correlatives the Ellipsis of 'an' with
'intra' occurs very frequently (over 50 times), while the
full form is much less common. ('Quandiu)... tamdiu'
over 25 times, (tamdiu)... quandiu over 15 times. Similar
results follow to intensification of Relative pronouns, *quod*, *quoniam*,
quod; *quod*... *quod* only at Sinf. 7.27.4, Ep. 70.6 and possibly in
a few other places

Et is often omitted with the comparative as (Et) maior..
.. Quosacior Ep. 79.13. cf. Sinf. 3.13.1, 5.17.2, 6.17.2 and 3, 10.15.3,
A.G. 6.17.2, 7.4.4, 7.8.4, 7.14.1, Ep. 13.6, 19.11.16, 43.7, 123.
There also may be noted the intensification gained by the substitution
of 'hoc' for 'Et' (see Sinf. p. Böckel to ad Tac. 5.12.7) cf. A.G. 4.9.11
'Quosolidius... hoc citius'; see Sinf. 3.13.2, 3.14.1, 11.2.7. Ben. 1.11.3 =
13.1; A.G. 4.5.1, 4.10.1, 6.13.3, Ep. 44.7, 55.21.25, 58.27, 108.2; note also
Sinf. 3.1.1 'Quanto minor - Hoc manifestius'.

Comparatio Comparationis is not infrequent
in Seneca; so Ben 4.13.1 'Securitatem Lepidis simillimam'
(see Gertz adn. crit. Ed. de Ben. 1876 p. 222.). Gertz compares Ben.
1.10.2; Dial. 6.15.1 'Excellens homo magnitudine animi'
Dial. 6.24.2 'Excellentis iugum et aequaturi avum'. So compare
Ben. 4.27.3 'nec ideo tamen omnes homines aciem habent
Lyneeo similem'; Ep. 122.19 'non alia vita est quam Contra
Aquam remigantibus'; Ep. 83.25 'nec minor viro Cleopatra
Amor'.

Redundancy in Latin authors may be in general traced to three causes; a certain carelessness in expression, a desire by the addition of some word to make the thought more emphatic, or a lack of feeling for form particularly in compound and intensive verb forms - sometimes also to the weakening of the original meaning.

The causes are naturally different in the different authors which shows many expressions which are avoided by careful writers. In the case of Seneca a certain carelessness and his ever present desire to intensify his expression result in pleonastic expressions which though naturally restricted - for Seneca is not a familiar writer - may be observed in colloquial authors.

Classification is here rather difficult and I will just mention certain expressions which have received attention from various scholars.

Seneca's style - a paper on the use of Seneca's style - a verb compounded with re has been commented upon

Handwritten p. 253.

ferius medicare, Dial. 5.5.1. - Here a loss of feeling for 'prae'

seem evident. See below p. 254. Thesaurus 2. 2. 2. 2.

Handwritten p. 253. Handwritten p. 254. Handwritten p. 254.

sempre solere, Dial. 1. 6. 5; cf. Ep. 114. 'volgo solere' See the dis-

cussion of Heidrich. Varro p. 67; Landgraf, Rom. un. p. 194, Antiq. 2. 505.

ferius subprestat, Abos 3. and 1. 9. 5. 1. Handwritten p. 254.

seem to show a loss of feeling for the compound form

which alone would be sufficient to express the idea; cf

'leviter motis' Ben. 5. 2. 5. 5.

In like manner the addition of the adverb

is unnecessary in such expressions as 'male odi' (see phrases)

'deberuit ^{quid} volere' 'funditus totae' occurs at Ep. 3. 2. 1. 5; cf

'egestipennis radicatus', Dial. 5. 12. 1; 'cito adire propere',

Ben. 5. 1. 5. With frequentative verbs such additions

argue a loss of feeling for the form, cf for instance

Ep. 5. 1. 1. 4, 'volgo dictatum est'; Dial. 1. 1. 5, 'frequenter

incurat'.

Again a verb and a noun are attested pleonastically joined
at Clem. 1.19.8 and Dan. 1.12.3. Lucea says, 'copia abundat', further
intensified at Clem. 1.19.8 by the addition of 'omnium bonorum';
See Lindeman to Tac. Dial. 6. p. 97; and Muelfflin, Caes. Felix p. 430.
Compare further Dial. 2.13.4 and Petron. c. 29.

velox territus is found at Dial. 1.5.11; so Tac. Ann. 11.3.1 and
Suet. Caesar 13.3.3.6. See further discussion of Figma Etymologica.

'velox rerum velocitas' properet, Ep. 10.9 of 473. and see

~~Ep. 10.9 of 473. and see~~

at Ep. 7.10. Lucea says 'malle iactantia concutias' compare
mellu' territus'.

~~Ep. 10.9 of 473. and see~~
quod occupat' when the word is unnecessary, Ep.

~~Ep. 10.9 of 473. and see~~

Dial. 8.13; 'interim interim intervenit' Ep. 33.2; Ep. 33.1.

'intervenit sagittaribus media'; Dial. 5.10.1. 'inter est

medius inter ca. l. vera. inter alternas inter media

Ep. Dial. 10.7.6, 'alternis oculis respiciam' (max).

It now is often marked by an apostrophe

of kindred meaning in the series cotidianus; see Sandgraf. uel. q. v. 11

In Seneca we find, 'praerapida celeritate', R. p. 1. 1. 7, 'praecipiti
velocitate' R. p. 1. 1. 10 & Ration. 1. 1. 1. 'praecipiti' Seneca R. p. 1. 1. 10
see Wolfflin Caes. Felix p. 429, Kozl. (der Stil des Apuleius) p. 33,

Scharnagel p. 31. Again we find in Seneca a noun mod-
ified by a genitive of kindred meaning as at Ben.

1. 1. 2 'multorum amissionum laetitia', 'perniciosa instantis

Ep. 81. 5. More frequently the adjective modifying the genitive
repeats the idea of the noun on which the genitive de-
pends; so Ep. 108. 25, 'velocitatem rapidissimam rei', Ep. 108.

24 'hinc impio perniciosa celeritate', Ep. 108. 26
'adversum me' 108. 30 'Sed tanta mentis concussio' Ep. 108. 30

'paedis tranquillitatis lentissimae', Ep. 70. 3 'adversum me'

'adversum me' Ep. 108. 26 'Sed tanta mentis concussio' Ep. 108. 30

6. 25. 4, 'illa sub terris vacantis loci inanes', Dial. 12. 7. 4, 'fu-

'frequentia superfluentis populi', compare Dial. 4. 5, 'concursum

'concursum populi' Ep. 108. 26 'Sed tanta mentis concussio' Ep. 108. 30

27. 'impio perniciosa celeritate'. To these we may add

''mundo officium muneris' Ep. 108. 26 & Ep. 95. 5 without 'officium'

* 'multiplex variata' Ep. 108. 26.

a redundancy which has been commented upon by Lorus,
to Pseud. 1050, Cicilick, p. 63, Burg, p. 11, Triclinium Conspic
p. 21, especially, and A.L.S. 542, Uex to Tac. Agric. 69, of
also CH 1. 178. 37.

alter is also used pleonastically with alterutque
alter, Ep. 27. 7 with which it is significant to compare the similar
use of 'indeinde' Ep. 32. 2, P.S. 29. 90. 15, see adverts.

ut is also unnecessary with alter - alterutque as in
11. 9. 2 'alterutrum ex duobus', Dial. 5. 23. 1, 'alter ex duobus
amicis', Dial. 10. 13. 8, 'Alteram ex duobus causis'.

For the pleonasm in the use of 'sine tibi' see previous, and
for the pleonastic phrase 'ecum capite' see supra.

Certain pleonastic uses of the word 'et' have been
noted. Lorus to Pseud. 1046 speaks of 'quid enim' as an
expression peculiar to colloquial language. In Lorus
'et' appears to be used unnecessarily at Dial. P.S. 3. 1 and

at Ep. 1. 1. 4, 'Ceteris verum notis', Ep. 107. 5 'Contraria verum con
stat', Ep. 109. 5, 'verum tunc breviora'. Frequently with in

res is the use of *res* as *obj. obj.* 'Fugam sacra res sit pietas'
ligna res hianti cf. *Diab.* 10.3, 12.1, 10.11; *obj. obj.* 6.11.4; *Ep.* 2.4,
 20.9, 32.3 56.40, 77.6, 81.32, 81.33, 107.2, 110.7, 122.9, 123.6, *apud*
 7.3 and *Esacothere*. A peculiar use of *res* may also be
 noted at *obj. obj.* 6.1.14. 'homines qui vixit et carnea res
 concupiscunt', *Diab.* 6.1.2, 'auctor eius digna res lacrimis
 esset', *Ep.* 90.33, 'homo sacra res homini', cf. *Hor.* sat.
 1.0.4 'quid agis, dulcissimus rerum' and in *Fritsche*
ad loc., in also *Philol.* 3.1.145, *Entium* 5. Tac. *Diab.* 9.21 p. 232
 'res in illa res' and *Ep.* 71.12 'quamvis deo agente ducatur' *obj. obj.* 2.6.3 'per
 magnum spatium ablata vento gestante', *obj. obj.* 2.11.3 'nec-
 cessarium fuit proelium dicturo', *Ep.* 109.4 'calor non
 adiuvatur adiectione caloris ut caluit.'

Frequently several pairs nouns, verbs, adjectives,
 or adverbs in pairs which are exactly or approximately
 synonymous to form a single stronger expression.

Cf. *res*: *ad tollunt et laetant*, *Ep.* 65.16, in each line
 7. La. Müller, *Seneca*, p. 12.

Ep. 4.14, 'creant et possunt' Ep. 80.1, 'consequuntur aduentum'
Ep. 66.0, 'crepi compellunt' Ep. 82.4, 'communionem stabiliter'
Ep. 48.9, 'conspicere hunc et cetera', Ep. 12.0, 'compositum
ordinatumque' Dial. 7.83, ep. 'compositum pectusque oritur',
Dial. 2.11.1, 'construere et trahere et mittere', Dial. 3.11.9 of Dial 12
0.0; 'commutandi sedes et transponendi locutiones', Dial. 2.0.0;
in aliquotum coniecta et actata, Ben. 72.7.0; 'coniuncta et
mixta' conlocata' Bp. 1.0.5; 'disponis atque ordinas', Ben. 4.0.3;
dissociat ac dissimulat, Ben. 4.18.1; 'deposcos exhaustosque',
Dial. 0.1.7, 'deponit se et accidit', Dial. 0.2.5, 'deceat deus
et deus' Ep. 1.0.0, 'deponit et deponit' Ben. 1.0.0
'decurat et emoluit', Ep. 7.7; 'decurat a medio et arcitimus',
Ep. 5.3; 'format et fabricat', Ep. 6.3; 'gaudere castitatem'.
Dial. 4.0.2, 'irritet ac provocet', Ben. 0.2.7.1, 'ictus et obitus'.
Dial. 3.10.0, 'messa et confusa', Dial. 5.10.7, 'piscis alicuius
et accidit', Ben. 0.1.4.3, 'pro etque deus' (cf. alibi in him),
'pacta creanturque', Ben. 3.10.1; 'positae hunc deus', Dial.
0.22.1, 'nec ficta nec colorata', Ep. 0.2; 'restituere et reformare'
Dial. 1.2.1, 'creare et inhibere', Dial. 5.1.1, 'creare'

h. q. 2.10.4, 'occulta et secretaque', dial. 5.13.1, 'pinguis et
differta', h. q. 3.19.2, 'pinguis inertaque', dial. 5.31, 'siger et in-
motus', h. q. 3.9.1, 'plena et consummata', Ep. 18.6, 'pares et re-
quales', Ep. 57.4 74.9, 'procerum et excelsum' Ep. 66.20, 'pertinax
et intexta', dial. 3.1.2, 'lucens et vergens' Ep. 2.26.1, 'quiesci-
t placidaque', dial. 3.1.1, 'repentinus et subita' Ep. 10.6, remissa
~~et liquida~~ Ep. 10.6, 'sacrum et
ac sacrum' Ben. 1.10.2, 'piccum et sordidum' Ep. 18.4, 114.3, dial.
7.12.4 (sa alliteration), 'sternis et certa' Ep. 18.10, 'stabile
et innotum' Ben. 6.2.3, 'sua proprioque' Ep. 109.10, 113.5,
directa et humilia' Ep. 74.17, 'sublime et excelsum' Ep. 7.
18, dial. 3.21.4, 'solitum ac vulgare', dial. 2.7.1, 'silens quiesca-
que' dial. 3.7.2, 'tacitos ac horridos' Ep. 57.4, 'tutus et in-
munus' Ep. 14.22, 'turbidus et confusus' dial. 2.3.7, 'tunc
et sic' dial. 4.15.2, 'tenuis et molis' Ben. 7.31.2, 'tutus
atque erroneus' (erro only) Ben. 6.4.2, 'tutus et instabi-
lis', Ep. 2.2, 'incertus' dial. 2.12.1, 'tunica et ducenda'
Ep. 24, 'venerabilis et sacrum' Ep. 11.5, 'venerabilis
'veneris libensque' Ep. 37.1, 'varium inertaque'

1. Morris Carter Lapham was born in the city
of New York on May 4th 1869. I graduated
at the age of twenty one, from Princeton College
in the class of 1890, and then taught until Dec
1894, in the Morris Academy at Morristown,
New Jersey. In the fall of 1894, I entered
the classical department of the Johns-

after the third year to take the position of
after the third year to take the position of
Boston, Massachusetts. During my course at the
Thus Hopkins University I have been a member
of the Latin Seminary under Dr. Munson
and Dr. Henry Thoren Smith, of the Greek
under Dr. Basil A. Dillerstone and Dr. C. W. Allen.
Wilder, and of the Indic Seminary under Dr.
Blomfield. To them I would express my grati-
tude both for their instruction and for







